The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL HAVE TROUBLE OVER THE CURRENCY.

The President Sends in a Special Message on the Question, but does not Commit Himself.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Republicans have other troubles than those which will be made by the new tariff ahead of them. They are going to have no end of worry over finance in the near future. It is an open secret that there is a serious difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the advisability of committing the administration and the party to the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes. Sec. Gage, as the personal representative of the bankers and ultra gold men, will make a hard fight to commit the administration and party to the retirement of those notes, although he knows as well as anybody that no such legislation can be put through during the life of the present Congress, because of the silver majority in the Senate. Proof that Mr. McKinley is afraid of this question may be found in the careful manner in which he avoided committing himself in his special message to Congress asking for authority to appoint a currency commission. Mr. McKinley has been everything on the money question. He voted for the free coinage of silver in 1877, and as late as the Fifty-first Congress, he voted and spoke for the Windom silver bill and the Sherman substitute therefor. He did'nt want the gold standard platform of last year's Republican convention. It is doubtful if he knows what he wants now. He prefers to trim and to wait, but Sec. Gage intends, unless he is prevented, to submit to Congress in his annual report the outlines of a bill that would perpetuate the single gold standard, not because he thinks it will pass but because he wishes to commit the administration and the Republican party.

Members of the administration still in Washington, are somewhat worried over the results of the new tariff as far as they have become apparent. They did not like the shutting down of those big New England cotton mills, and some of them went as far as to say that the mill owners should have been willing to keep on running their mills even if they lost money, to help along the Republican party. They like even less the story of increased prices for almost everything but labor that comes from every direction. Speaking of this phase of the matter a prominent Philadelphia business man, now in Washington, said: "I hear that a general rise in prices is to take place, and that people may prepare to pay more for their dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and all articles of household necessity. If this is going to be so, I predict tremendous discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. In flush times there would be no complaint, but when commodities rise in value and the volume of money is not increased, the common people are bound to suffer, especially when, as now, there is no chance of an advance in wages. The upshot of the matter will be a revolt against the political party that passed the law which made dearer all things the consumer is bound to buy, without doing anything to increase the ability of the consumer to purchase the necessaries of life. If the Republican party has'nt a very rough row to hoe, then I am utterly without ability as a prophet."

Some of the civil service cranks are doing so much shouting over Mr. McKinley's extension of the civil service law to a few of the small Custom House employees, that they have overlooked his exemption from those rules of numerous important places in the Customs and Internal Revenue service. His amendments to the rules, prohibiting the discharge of government employees, except for cause and only upon written charges, has, of course, been warmly received in Washington, where so many persons are pecuniarily interested in a life tenure of office, but if the country endorses the idea I will miss my guess. With a life tenure of office, there will necessarily come in a few years a civil pension list. Both ideas are undemocratic and un-American, creating as they do a privileged class. If it had not been for the social influences of Washington, there would never have been any civil service law, and when the same influences were brought to bear on Mr. Cleveland to secure a life tenure for those in office, he positively refused to make the amendment that Mr. McKinley has now made.

Senator Gorman seldom talks for publication, but without violating confidence, I can say that he is preparing to make the fight of his life to restore Maryland to Democratic colum, and that he is absolutely confident that he will succeed and be re-elected to the Senate.

PENSION RULES MODIFIED.

A Matter That Will Specially Interest Pension Applicants.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis has revised the rules governing the adjudication of pension claims under the second section of the act of June 27 1890, in the direction of simplifying and aiding the cases of claimants. The first rule is amended so as to read that "every application for pension should state that the same is made under said act, the dates of enlistment and discharge, the name or nature of the disease, wound or injuries by which the claimant is disabled, and that they are not due to vicious habits; provided, however, that the omission of any of these averments shall not invalidate the application (the intent to claim pension being manifest, and the declaration being executed in accordance with law,) but such application shall be subject to amendment by means of a supplemental affidavit, in the particulars wherein it is defective, said supplemental affidavit to be read in connection with and as a part of the application itself, and, provided further, that a declaration in the terms of the act shall be sufficient." Rule 4 makes essential modifications, and is as follows:

"Should a wound, injury or disease not specified in the original or amendatory declaration, but discovered on medical examination, be shown to have existed at the time when the original declaration was filed, and it is found not to be due to vicious habits, it shall be taken into account, the same as if formally specified in the original application, in estimating the degree of the permanent mental or physical disability to which it contributes. Should it be found, however, not to have existed at the time when the original application was filed, but from a subsequent date prior to medical examinations, the degree of the disability of the applicant being below the maximum rating, may be increased accordingly from the date when such wound or injury was incurred or disease contracted, provided the degree of disability from all contributory causes is thereby enhanced to a sufficient extent to justify a higher rating. Should it be found impossible to fix the exact date when such wound or injury was received or disease contracted the higher rating shall commence from the date of certificate of medical examination showing its existence.

Yellowstone Park.

The Yellowstone National Park is unquestionably the most interesting region on the globe, for within it is displayed the greatest collection of nature's manifold wonders. Indeed, this mountain-bound plateau, high up on the summit of the everlasting Rockies, is a veritable play ground for the world's giant forces. To stand and gaze upon them in all their marvelous manifestations, the great geyser upheavals, the fierce steam blasts, the terrible leap of the river, and the awful canon, is a revelation, an experience to be had at no other point on the earth.

The personally-conducted tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which leaves New York on September 2, affords the most satisfactory means of visiting this wonderland and viewing its marvelous features. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman smoking, dining, sleeping, and observation cars in each direction. Eight days will be spent in the Park. Stops will also be made returning at St. Paul and Chicago. The round-trip rate, $235 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, $230 from Pittsburg, covers all necessary expenses.

For detailed itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. aug5-3t

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862 when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

Relics of the Past.

The associate judges of by-gone days are a relic of those days, and are gradually going out of vogue. People then would ask, What are they for. Now they ask, What were they for.

It was a common saying they were ornaments for the president judge, often designated as men of straw, and that any material was good enough to be an associate judge, and this idea of the people degraded the position and only too often resulted in the election of men of straw with not even a stupid knowlege of law, to an important office. There were exceptions and men fit for the place sometimes got there.

Under the new Constitution the associate judges will gradually disappear, and it is well that it is so since the people only made a jest of the position and put upon the bench men who understood as little of law and the gravity of the office as the voters who put them there.

Under these circumstances it is well the fundamental law provided for the final extinction of the office. In a competent president judge, who is a man of purity and unprejudiced, the rights of the citizen are more safe than when the judge is hampered by know-nothing associates.

In many counties the associates are seen on the bench no more. In Centre county it has simmered down to one, and after the expiration of Judge Faulkner's term, there will be none.

Charged to Rabbits.

It is not often that two runaway occurrences, almost identical in manner and effect, are chronicled in the same budget of news items as having taken place about the same time. Last week while Lewis Bolinger, of Oliver township, Mifflin county, was engaged in putting a chain on his binder as it stood in the field with the team attached, his dogs, in close pursuit of a rabbit, dashed in under the horses after the cotton tail and frightened them so that they ran away with the binder, which resulted in his best mule coming in contact with a cradle in another part of the field which cut the animal's leg clear off at the knee, striking the joint as accurately as a surgeon could have done. Mr. Bolinger's son who was holding the team at the time, happened to be on the right side to escape being run over and probably killed.

George W. Stine, also of Oliver township, had a runaway from the same cause, namely, a rabbit chase. The horses attached to the binder started while Mr. Stine was making some repairs and also coming in contact with a cradle lying in the field which cut a gash in the leg of one of the horses, from the effects of which the animal bled to death. So the festive cotton tail is responsible for this chapter of calamities and the question might be discussed in country debating clubs this winter as to whether or not the rabbit should be exterminated. —Lewistown *Sentinel*.

Gov. Hastings at Home—Centre County Now the Vacation Capital.

The Governor is now spending his summer at his Bellefonte home, from whence all executive business is transacted by long distance telephone.

On Tuesday Adjutant General Stewart from his office at Harrisburg, held a lengthy conference by long-distance telephone with Governor Hastings at Bellefonte, relative to the striking miners in Western Pennsylvania. The talk between the two officials was merely advisory, the Governor having received advices from the Sheriff of Allegheny county same day. Neither the Governor nor General Stewart expect any trouble.

The nature of the communication between the Governor and the Sheriff of Allegheny county could not be learned.

Reduced Rates.

No other coast can compare with that of Southern New Jersey in Summer resorts. Atlantic City is the most popular seaside resort in America, and Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood and Holly Beach do not fall far short of Atlantic City's high standard.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for excursions to the seashore from Erie, Fassett, Bellefonte, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads,) on August 5 and 19.

Excursion tickets, good for 10 days, will be sold at extremely low rates.

Passengers may, if they so desire, go to Atlantic City via the new Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line from points in Pennsylvania to Atlantic City.

For information in regard to rates, time of trains etc., consult small bills or apply to nearest ticket agent.

29-3t

FARM for Sale: Situate ½ mile from Potters Mills; 80 acres good limestone land, good water, good fruit and fair buildings. Address, M. Shires, Spring Mills. 22j13t

FROM ALL AROUND.

A BIG REPRESENTATION AT THE REFORMED REUNION.

About Thirty-five Went from Centre Hall to Sunbury this Morning.—Other Events in Our Live Community.

The following is a list of the people who left town this morning for the Reformed Reunion, held at Island Park, near Sunbury, today: Benj. Arney and wife, Jared Kreamer and wife, Henry Kreamer and wife, Dr. G. W. Hosterman and wife, J. A. Keller and wife, Mrs. Geo. Sweeney, Mrs. Reuben Stump, Mrs. F. Burkholder, Mrs. Reuben Moyer, Mrs. Josiah Dale, Mrs. Samuel Kreamer, Mrs. J. Sanders, Misses Lizzie Snyder, Blanche Sweeney, Effie Burkholder, Edna Krumrine, Mary Kreamer, and Tace Kreamer, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Levi Stump, D. J. Meyer, Henry Rossman, John Keller, Hoffer Dale, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Gross Mingle, Paul Swab, John Hosterman, and Eddie Bartholomew.

Tried to Pick up a Rattlesnake.

A dispatch from Renova says, a three-year-old daughter of Dr. Witson, of Hammersley Forks, while playing in the garden, was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake. The child ran to its mama crying that a bee that "rattled" stung her. When her father arrived the little girl's arm was swollen. It was held in a bucket of buttermilk and the poison was withdrawn. A rattlesnake nearly three feet long was killed near a pile of stones where the child had been playing. It is supposed that attracted by the mottled and glistening skin of the reptile she attempted to pick it up.

Late News Items.

A hot wave scorched Kansas a few days ago, thermometer up to 100 for three days, doing immense damage to the corn crop.

A large lake of pure petroleum has been discovered in Alaska, which will be utilized for light and fuel in the new gold fields.

During the last four days we have had a lively touch of hot weather.

It has not yet been decided to put down another test well for oil in Gallagher townspip, Clinton county.

The Democracy of York and Franklin counties, in their conventions, on Tuesday, strongly endorsed Bryan and free silver and as strongly denounced the state robbers.

Thus far the thousands of striking coal miners have been orderly, altho' at times things had a threatening look that caused uneasiness.

The Turk is still stubborn and been trying to hoodwink the powers. There may be trouble there yet unless the powers are prompt in sitting down upon the Sultan like a thousand of brick.

The mosquito is a great pest in the Alaska gold fields. Winter lasts eight months, beginning in September.

With the western corn crop damaged by the heat, the eastern farmer may find better prices for his corn—it's an ill wind that don't blow to somebody's good.

We Got Some of it.

Wednesday night's storm was not as heavy here as in some outside counties. The storm was very heavy, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning. The rain came down in torrents, although we were only barely inside the edges of the storm.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday Aug. 8, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

The Governor Here.

Gov. Hastings passed through here on horseback, Sunday forenoon, bound for Bellefonte, having been at Milroy over night.

Good News.

No other medicine was ever given such a test as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge, to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them. For sale only by G. H. Long, Spring, Mills. Samples free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

REDUCED RATES TO THE SEASHORE.

Extremely Low Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Every one old and young, needs rest and recreation at some time during the heated summer term, and where can it be obtained better than at the seashore.

No other place can compare with southern New Jersey in seaside resorts, either in point of number or of excellence. Atlantic City is the most popular resort in America, and Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, and Holly Beach do not fall far short of Atlantic City's high standard.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose constant object is to give its cheapest rate compatible with good service, has arranged for excursions to the seashore, Thursday, Aug. 5 and 19, from Erie, Fassett, Bellefonte, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads.)

Excursion tickets good for 10 days will be sold at the following low rates for the round trip, and intermediate points at a corresponding reduction, good going to Philadelphia on trains designated:

	Rate to Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge.	Rate to all points via Market St. Wharf.	Train. Leaves.	Train. Leaves.
Bellefonte	$5 85	5 75	6 30 a m	2 15 p m
Centre Hall	5 35	5 25	7 13 a m	3 02 p m
Mifflinburg	4 60	4 50	8 44 a m	4 27 p m
Lewisburg	4 60	4 50	9 05 a m	4 47 p m
Philadelphia Ar		3 00 p m	11 15 p m	

Passengers for Atlantic City holding tickets via Delaware River Bridge route may use regular trains leaving Broad Street station at 7:05 p. m. on day of excursion, or 9:20 a. m., 2:33, 3:22, and 7:05 p. m. the following day, or any regular train from Market Street wharf Aug. 6 or 20. Passengers holding tickets via Market Street wharf may use any regular train via that route on Aug. 6 or 20. Tickets do not include transfer between Broad Street station and Market Street wharf.

Trains leave Market Street wharf, Philadelphia, as follows:

For Atlantic City 5:00, 8:20, 9:40 a. m., 1:50, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:20, 5:00, 5:30 p. m.

For Cape May, Anglesea, Wildwood, and Holly Beach 9:00 a. m., 2:30, 4:05, 5:00 p. m.

For Sea Isle City, Ocean City, and Avalon 9:10 a. m., 2:30, 4:20, 5:00 p. m.

For full information apply to E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa., or to ticket agents at stations.

Huckleberrying.

The huckleberry season has opened and the luscious berry is quite plenty in tome of the mountain districts. The low blue ones are the first to ripen and are now being retailed at 5c per quart. They grow on small bushes from 3 to 5 inches in height, usually the berries hang in bunches on stalks that stand very closely together, and often patches of from one to several acres are found on which the berries are so abundent as to make the surface look blue, and an expert picker can gather 1½ bushels in a day. In some years an entire mountain side has a big crop of berries, in which case the rush thither of the valley folk in all kinds of one and two horse conveyances is like the rush to the Klondike gold regions and the yells of the pickers are heard in all directions. Rattle snakes are met with some times but it is rare that any person is bitten, it usually winding up in there being one rattler less.

Thousands of bushels of huckel berries are gathered in the Centre county mountains each season and what are not needed for home consumption find ready sale in the large towns.

The high berries, on bushes one to two feet in height, ripen several weeks later than the low blue ones, are hardier and sweeter, but the blue ones are preferred on account of their delicate tartish flavor.

Huckelberry parties are rather enjoyable and all ages and sexes join in them. The start is made about day break and the return any time before midnight.

In Pies, jam, canned, and eaten with milk and sugar, as a desert, are the uses found for them.

The finest flavored huckelberries are those that grow only in the Bear Meadows, on trees, or bushes, from 20 to 30 feet in height, with berries a little larger than the above. It is singular that these are not found elsewhere and that no efforts have been made to propagate them in other parts, as they are superior, for all uses, to those above mentioned.

The Golden Secret of Long Life.

Keep the head cool, the feet warm and the bowels open. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves is a Vegetable preparation and acts as a natural laxative, and is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Blood, Liver and Kidney Diseases. Call on G. H. Long, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Boob now has his larger boiler and engine in working order.

New wheat is selling at 65 in this market, old wheat at 75.

Take the Sea Shore Excursion via Pennsylvania railroad, Thursday, August 5th.

About the size of it: Potatoes 10 cts. per bushel last year, about 50 cts. this year.

Corn bids fair to be a good crop in this county; apples not up to an average.

Gottlieb Strohmyer is on the sick list. Hope he'll be well before the peaches get ripe.

Our boro' school house is to have an outside coat of paint, Arney & Stover have the job.

Never mind about manufacturing faults for other folks, you have a load in carrying your own.

There is no finer landscape scenery than can be viewed from Centre Hall on any little elevation.

"August is the month that makes the corn," is an old saying. It starts in right enough so far.

If 'twant for the dudes some towns 'ed have nothin to laugh at, remarked uncle Jake from the country.

The camp-meeting in Eman'l Harter's woods was a record breaker for attendance last Sunday.

No one has the Klondike skedaddle in these diggens, though everyone has a wish for a ton of gold.

Millheim was lively on camp meeting Sunday. Vehicles and bicycles kept the roads lively all day.

The Sea Shore Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad, Thursday August 5th, promises to be very popular.

The oats crop will be an average, and the potato crop perhaps only a third of a crop, in this county.

Roasting ears got on board a week ago and that knocks the wind clean out of Alaska and Klondike.

We learn from farmers that some of wheat out on shock during the recent rainy spell, had begun to sprout.

The ten children of Thomas Beightol, of near Jacksonville, recently ill of diptheria, are all on a fair way to recovery.

Which of our farmers can report threshing 20 bushels of wheat and over, per acre, of this year's crop? Don't all speak at once.

Next Saturday, 7, the Odd Fellows of Lemont, Boalsburg, Pine Grove, State College and Stormstown will hold a pic-nic at Hunters Park.

The wife of Abr. Ulrich died at Ingleby, this side of Paddy mountain, on 22 July, aged 65 years. Burial in the Lutheran cemetery at Aaronsburg.

John D. Decker, of the 7 Mountains, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for jury commissioner, and, being an old war horse, his party owes it to him.

Rev. Isaac P. Neff, of Zieglerville, arrived here last week on a visit to his native heath, and on Sunday preached in the Lutheran congregations of the Centre Hall charge.

Olie Stover, the house painter, intends to add one to the number of new houses going up in town, having purchased a lot at the south end of town on which to erect a dwelling.

The water pressure from the pipes of the Centre Hall water company is 80 pounds to the square inch and can be increased to over 100 if desired. Few towns in the state are so fortunate.

Thieves along the line of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, a few nights ago broke into the stations at Julian, Port Matilda, Curtins, Millhall and Beech Creek, but neither money or tickets were stolen.

Gov. Hasting's rig, two horses, carriage with buggy tucked on behind, in charge of a colored driver, passed thro' our town on Friday on the way to Bellefonte. Now don't have this enacted as a legal holiday.

We are glad, along with our honored farmer readers, that the price of wheat is likely to keep up to decent figures. What our law makers failed to do for the toiling farmer, has been done by a kind Providence.

Occasionally we find a subject regularly lifting the Reporter each week for several years, from the post office and then mean enough not to pay for it. We will fix up a list of these gentlemen and then publish the names, offering the accounts for sale or swap on any honest goods.

To escape punishment for vagrancy a tramp trod the streets of Lock Haven with a sleeve of his coat dangling as if he was minus an arm. An officer detected a sound arm under the coat, however, which ended the sympathy racket, and the hobo got five days on the stone pile, which sentence he is serving.

THE NEWS.

The Right Hon. George H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, reached New York City on board the steamer Majestic from Liverpool.

Miss Grace Allen, the Kansas schoolteacher, on trial at Chandler, Okla., was acquitted on the charge of poisoning Miss Phronia Eckes, her rival, and the latter's mother. In the arguments it was asserted that the women were poisoned with ague medicine, which the family was known to have used. The verdict received the commendation of the public.

Mayor Phelan has telegraphed an invitation to President McKinley at Washington to visit San Francisco. The Mayor has also telegraphed Congressman Loud requesting him personally to see the President and get from him, if possible, a favorable reply to the invitation.

The latest news from the stranded steamer Baltimore City, which went ashore at Flat Islands, in the Straits of Belle Isle, is that she is throwing overboard the remainder of her cargo in order to lighten the ship. Two english warships, the Buzzard and the Cordelia, and the French ships Fulton and La Cocheterie, are rendering all the assistance possible.

A Middletown, N. Y., firm, who are engaged in manufacturing gold dust bags of sheep skin for California customers, are working with double force on accout of telegraphic orders received since the Klondyke discovery.

Miss Genevieve M. Daly, of New York, was carried out by the undertow and drowned while bathing at York Beach, Me. Her sister, Miss Emilia Daly, and Miss Ella Ranny were rescued with difficulty. The body of Miss Daly was quickly recovered.

A special from Morgantown, Ky., says: At Kane Ridge Meeting-house 30 shots were exchanged between Estill Casey and John Casey and three Bailey brothers. Estill Casey is dying, and John Casey and two of the Baileys were painfully wounded. No arrests. All claim self-defense.

Theodore H. Shintz, a Chicago lawyer and real estate dealer, who recently failed to the extent, it is said, of nearly $1,000,000, has been arrested on the charge of alleged fraud in selling a trust deed for $5,000. Shintz was released on bail.

News of the lynching of one horse thief and the probable fatal shooting of another by a mob near the Scott and Yell county line, 60 miles from a telegraph office, reached Little Rock, Ark. Both the victims were white men. Their names were Crownover and Beach.

William Skelly, a wealthy truckman of Brooklyn, was instantly killed at Coney Island. He was superintending the hauling of some huge iron beams, and fell under a truck, the wheels of which passed over him

There was shipped from the Bethlehem Iron Company's ordnance works to the Washington Navy Yard, a large consignment of gun tubes, hoops and other supplies.

A. T. Genest, a well-known local engineer, will leave Montreal on the 8th of August for the Klondyke with eight or ten assistants, in behalf of a Canadian syndicate. Mercier, a French Canadian scout and explorer, well-know in connection with other explorations in Alaska, is also going.

During a sun dance of the Ponca Indians at Guthrie, Okla., White Feather, a noted Iowa Indian, from Nebraska, fell dead in a fit. He was on a visit with 50 of his people. There were fully 1,500 Indians in the dance. The Kaws, Osages, Otoes and Tonkas being present at the annual religious rite.

"Baroness" Blanc, known in private life as Mrs. Elizabeth L. Walters, has filed a bill for divorce in Chicago from Leeds Vaughan Walters, to whom she was married June 13, 1896. The "baroness" states in her petition that her husband was extremely cruel during their month of life together.

A Marietta special says the cause of the giving way of the trestle on the Zanesville and Ohio River Railway, four miles from Marietta, was rotten timbers.

Ten of the largest stores of Wiarton, Ont., were burned. The fire was in the heart of the business portion of the town, and it was controlled with great difficulty. The loss will be heavy.

L. H. Milack, editor of the Leader at Guthrie, Okla., fell from a street car at Cincinnati, O., and was taken to the hospital, where he died at midnight. He was a guest at the Grand Hotel.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Thomas A. Edison is said to thoroughly enjoy reading trashy novels.

J. Howard Nichols, of Boston, has given a $10,000 library to the town of Kingston, N. H.

The late Miss Rosalie Butler, of Stockbridge, Mass., left $50,000 to the State Charities Aid Association.

Russell Sage has not, within the memory of the oldest broker, taken a vacation during the hot weather.

David B. Hill is an ardent admirer of the national game and spends many of his spare moments in watching contests.

Ex-Empress Eugenie, of France, recently visited and inspected the United States ship San Erancisco as it lay at anchor in the port of Smyrna, Asia Minor.

A design by W. Clark Noble, a sculptor, for a statue in bronze of the late Adjutant-General Josiah Porter has just been accepted by the National Guard Association of New York.

The old elm tree in Anderson, Ind., under which President Van Buren was dumped out of the stage coach into the mud as a joke has been cut down to make room for improvements.

S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance of the Hawaiian Republic, says: "Why, we Hawaiians, born and bred on the islands, are Americans to the core. The islands are rich, and will be of great value to the United States. There are now but little more than 100,000 people, but the day will come when they will have a million, as they once had before."

Senator Clay, of Georgia, in speaking of the delicious watermelons grown in his State and of the ceremony known as "watermelon cutting," said: "There are more melons cut and eaten on a single day than you would see in Washington in a month. Only we do not eat the melon down to the rind. We take out the juicy, seedless heart and then, in our extravance, we throw the rest away."

DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSION.

Careless Engineer of a Thrashing Outfit Loses His Life.

In a boiler explosion at Horton Brothers' thrasher, near Argyle, Tex., an engineer was killed and nine other persons injured, two of whom will probably die. The boiler was an old one and had no safety valve.

The engineer's name is unknown. The injured are: H. Dunham, George Crubaltz, Will Bolts, Will Keith, Will Smith, and four others. The dead engineer had been remonstrated with several times for allowing his steam to get too high.

THE KLONDIKE REGION.

Gold Fever Takes Complete Possession of San Frandisco

TRANSPORTATION RUSH.

The Story that Two Thousand Graves at Forty-Mile Post Tell of the Gold-Seekers' Sufferings Is Denied—Rich Quartz Said to Have Been Found on Stewart River.

A despatch from San Francisco, says:—The throngs about every shipping office that has even remote Alaskan relations, have by no means diminished. It would seem that the only circumstance which prevents the wholesale depopulation of San Francisco is the limit to the transportation capacities.

Not only strong men whose broad backs, bronzed faces and work-worn hands tell of previous experience with labor, but clerks and professional men and women in hundreds are seeking information or transportation to the land where nuggets are to be had, they think, for the picking up.

Every day sees some new scheme for overcoming the difficulties in the way of reaching the Klondike region, and the fleet of steamers and schooners pressed into service is growing steadily. One of the latest of the Klondike transportation company schemes is being engineered by a man who has mapped out a plan for reaching the diggings by the middle of September. He will charter a large sailing vessel and the party will consist of sixty men, each of whom will take one ton of provisions. No one will be permitted to go unless he takes this quantity.

Each passenger will be charged $225 for the trip, and the projector of the scheme says that for this sum he can land them all in Dawson City before September 20. The ship will carry a large lighter, and a steam launch will be used to tow the lighter from St. Michael's to the Klondike. After reaching St. Michael's the cargo and passengers will be transferred to the lighter.

The Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Excelsior, which just left, will not make another trip to Alaska before June of next year. All the accommodations to be disposed of for this trip were sold some time ago, but would-be passengers continued to throng the company's office. The Commercial Company not only declines to sell any more tickets, but its representatives do all in their power to dissuade applicants from making the trip until next year. Twenty or thirty persons have tried to secure accommodations for the first trip next June. The company declines to bind itself so far ahead, although a number of the applicants were willing to put up a forfeit and agreed to abide by any terms the company might make for the trip.

Returned Yukonites deny the story that two thousand graves at Forty Mile Post tell of the terrible suffering of the gold seekers. F. G. Bowker says that so far from being over two thousand deaths in the Klondike region during the past three years, no miner died there until something less than a year ago, and since that time there have been three deaths in the whole district as far as known. In the graveyard at Forty-Mile Post, which has served for all that section for some years past, there are only between thirty and forty graves.

The latest rumor from Alaska is of wonderfully rich quartz in large quantities being found on the Stewart river. The particulars are vague and beyond the fact that the ledge is a large one and that the rock assays $300, nothing can be learned of them.

This, if true, will mean much for the Klondike district. The Stewart river runs into the Yukon not far above Dawson and it is reasonable to suppose that the placer gold now being found below may have its origin in the mountains at the head of the Stewart river and neighboring streams.

THE JAPANESE PROTEST.

Count Okuma Cites European Precedents for Opposing the Annexation of Hawaii.

The steamer China arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing Japanese advices to July 7. The Japanese papers contain more fully an interview with Count Okuma, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, a brief synopsis of which was telegraphed from Vancouver a few days ago. In the interview, which was published in the Yomikri, Count Okuma is quoted as saying relative to the proposed annexation of Hawaii by the United States:

"Japan must oppose to the utmost. The annexation must not be recognized. England has repeatedly attempted to make Egypt dependent, but France being positively opposed to that arrangement, England is obliged to abide by the statu quo. Just the same way Japan must oppose the annexation to the utmost and must stand by this decision resolutely.

"Japan has communicated to England, Germany and France the reasons for her protest against annexation. They may send their answers before long. After all, no excitement should be raised against this affair.

"Mr. Oshi, prime minister of agriculture and commerce, who is regarded as one of the lieutenants of Count Okuma, according to the Japan Gazette, is said to have spoken on the annexation question in the following manner:

"'We have now made vigorous protests against the United States with a view to maintaining the peace of the Pacific. This is a great advance in Japan's diplomacy. Just see how many countries there are in the world which dare to prefer such a protest against America. Even the so-called powers of Europe concede a step to the United States."

GOV. MOUNT WILL ASK AID.

For Striking Miners and Their Families Who Are in Destitution in Indiana.

Commissioners Conner and Tebrune, who were appointed by Governor Mount to visit the Indiana coal fields and report on the condition of the miners, have submitted their conclusions.

They find that about eight thousand miners and their families will need assistance if the present conditions continue. The commissioners suggest that prosperous people of Indiana give the subject consideration.

Operators are quoted to the effect that they are responsible for low wages and the condition of the miners, for they have forced down prices under the stress of competition which, they say, has driven them to it. The report calls attention to the fact that no lawlessness exists in the mining region.

The Governor has decided to issue an appeal for relief for the striking miners and their families.

JOHN P. LOVELL DEAD.

Founder of Famous Company Succumbs to Paralysis.

The venerable John P. Lovell, founder of the arms company bearing his name, a company known all over the world, has just died at his summer home, Cottage City, Mass. He suffered a paralytic shock from which it was hoped for a time he would recover, but a vigorous constitution was not a match for the encroachments of advancing years. John Prince Lovell was born in East Braintree on July 22, 1820, and was therefore in his 78th year. He was an instance of a rolling stone gathering no moss, for he tried several trades before finally settling down to gunsmithing, at which he became one of the most expert and finished workmen in the world. He apprenticed himself to A.B. Fairbanks, a Boston gunsmith, who in 1840 gave

THE LATE JOHN P. LOVELL.

Mr. Lovell a half interest in the business. Mr. Fairbanks died the following year. Mr. Lovell took another partner, but in 1844 bought out the latter. He later added sporting goods of all descriptions to his stock, and the company has steadily grown to its present mammoth proportions. Mr. Lovell successfully weathered every panic, never failed and never was sued. As his sons became of age to enter business they were taken into the firm. Mr. Lovell was connected with numberless secret and charitable organizations. He was the first man to buy a ticket on the South Shore (later the Old Colony) railroad when it was built, and had been a continuous ticket holder ever since. He has long been the only survivor of the original ticket holders. Mr. Lovell, at the completion of his 50 years in business, was given a golden business jubilee anniversary which was one of the notable events of East Weymouth where he has lived for more than half a century. Mr. Lovell leaves a widow and five sons, three of whom are members of the company.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A dispatch to the State Department from the United States Consul at Mozambique says that the French mail steamer Alphee, which cleared from Beira May 31 for Mozambique, has not been heard from, and that it is feared she has foundered at sea. It is probable she had mails from the United States on board.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order relieving naval officers from the present necessity of wearing full dress uniform during a court-martial. This has been a great source of discomfort to naval officers, who will now be required to wear the uniform only when the court first convenes, and then may wear any sort of clothing permitted by the presiding officer.

Paymaster E. B. Rogers has been ordered from the Minneapolis to the New York Navy Yard. Commander U. Sebree to command the Wheeling. Lieut. F. H. Lefavor from Mare Island, and Lieut. D. Peacock from the Independence to the Wheeling. Surgeon J. B. Gatewood to Brussels and Berlin, as a delegate to the medical conventions.

The Secretary of War has suspended the execution of the order starting a party of United States troops from Alaska on the boat sailing from Seattle August 5. There will be one more opportunity to move the command on a vessel sailing August 20, and the matter is still open, but the indications are that nothing will be done before spring.

During the session of Congress Church Howe, of Nebraska, was appointed and confirmed as Consul-General at Apia, Samoa. He does not care to take the place and has now been selected for Consul at Palermo, Italy, and Luther W. Osborn, a lawyer, of Blair, Neb., will be named for Consul-General at Apia.

Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, has appointed by cable Dr. Charles Cook to assist the American Consul at Panama and Dr. J. D. Randall to assist the Consul at Colon in preventing contagion from coming into the United States. These physicians will examine passengers clearing for United States ports and see that vessels have a clean bill of health before sailing.

Ensigns E. H. Durrell and D. W. Todd have been ordered from the Oregon to the Independence; Lieut. D. P. Menefee to the Naval Academy, and Ensign S. P. Fullinwider from the Philadelphia to the Marion.

One hundred and one fourth class Postmasters were appointed Monday. Of these 49 were based on resignation and death, 49 on removals after four years' service and three on other removals.

Mr. Uhl, late Ambassador to Germany, and Mr. Terrell, late United States Minister to Turkey, called at the White House and the State Department to pay their respects to the President and the officials.

The Massachusetts and the Texas have arrived at Fishers' Island, L. I. The Monadnock has arrived at San Francisco. The Bancroft has sailed from Mersine for Smyrna. The Porter has sailed from New York for Newport. The Puritan has arrived at New York, and the San Francisco at Copenhagen.

SHERMAN NOT TO RETIRE.

Rumor that He Would Be Succeeded by Whitelaw Reid Without Foundation.

It is said at the White House and at the State Department, Washington, that there is no foundation for the report that Secretary Sherman intends to resign the office of Secretary of State and that Mr. Whitelaw Reid will succeed him in that office. Mr. Sherman, who is now at Amagansett, L. I., made the following brief but comprehensive statement in regard to the report.

"This story is without foundation. If my health holds out I shall see the Hawaiian annexation question to a settlement."

Most of the members of the administration are of opinion that Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, is much more likely than Mr. Reid to become Secretary of State in the event that Mr. Sherman should find it necessary to relinquish the duties of the office on account of ill-health or other cause. As already stated, however, the officials do not anticipate any change in the premiership.

DINGLEY ACT IS LAW.

The Tariff Bill Passed and Signed by the President.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President Signed the Law with a Pen Provided by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Who Will Preserve it as a Souvenir—Ten Majority in the Senate for the Bill.

The Dingley tariff bill was passed by the Senate Saturday afternoon by the following vote:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clarke, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones, (Nevada,) Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Connecticut,) Platt, (New York,) Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wetmore—40.

Nays—Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Harris, Jones, (Arkansas,) Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Pettus, Roach, Smith, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Waltnall and White—30.

The following pairs were announced, the first for and the last against the bill: Chandler with Cannon, Cullow with Gray, Wolcott with George, Hanna with Rawlins, Wellington with McLaurin, Mantle with Kenney and Wilson with Heitfeld.

The following Senators were present and did not vote: Allen, Butler and Teller. Two Senators, Kyle and Pettigrew, were absent and not paired.

Carried Off to the House.

The vote was taken at 3 o'clock, and as soon as the result had been announced the bill was carried over to the House, where its reception was awaited by members eager to get away and who welcomed it with noisy and hearty approval. As soon as the action of the Senate had been reported the enrolled bill, a bulky mass of eighty-one pages of parchment, which had been prepared in advance, was laid before the Speaker and he signed his name. He wrote his signature in full, "Thomas B. Reed," and as his pen scratched along the parchment the republicans in the House again applauded. Quickly the new law was taken to the Senate, laid before the Vice-President, and after it had been signed by him was carried to the White House, where President McKinley affixed his signature.

The Scene at the White House.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Representative Dingley appeared, accompanied by Representative Hager, chairman of the House committee on enrolled bills. Mr. Hager, by virtue of his office, held the tariff bill closely in hand, but not for a moment did Mr. Dingley lose sight of the famous document which has made his name known in all parts of the world. They were admitted at once into the presence of Mr. McKinley. The latter was sitting quietly at the long cabinet table, with Secretary Gage and Attorney-General McKenna on one side and Postmaster-General Gary and Secretary Wilson on the other. He rose and greeted Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hager cordially and proceeded at once to the work of approval.

Signed With Mr. Dingley's Pen.

Mr. Porter, the private secretary to the President, turned the last sheet of the bill and laid the document before the President. He had several pens at hand, the owners of which had begged might be used to sign the tariff bill, but Mr. Dingley unexpectedly taking a case from his pocket, produced a beautiful mother-of-pearl handled pen, dainty enough for a lady's use, and requested that it be used for the signature. The President recognized the right of Mr. Dingley, though he laughingly commented on the diminutive size of the pen. Dipping it deep into the ink well he steadily appended his signature to the bill, asked the date, and wrote, "July 24, approved," and the bill was an act.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Mexico has 363 newspapers.
Canton (O.) moulders have struck.
Denmark exports frozen milk.
Paris' wealth is $3,200,000,000.
Switzerland boasts paper floors.
England has a 500-acre orchard.
Tampa is to have a Belgian colony.
Our forests are worth $560,000,000.
Belfast pays 75 cents per 1000 for gas.
Baltimore hod carriers demand $2 per day.
Denver rug peddler's license is $100 a year.
Superior (Wis.) packers and nailers won a strike.
New Jersey street cars must be vestibuled at both ends.
Rochester shoemakers struck for the discharge of non-union men.
Baltimore Socialist Labor party has nominated a municipal ticket.
A Buffalo clothing firm voluntarily increased wages 10 to 20 per cent.
Dublin, Ireland, mineral water operatives struck for the right to organize.
Organized labor in Australia refused to join in celebrating Queen Victoria's jubilee.
Galveston Central Labor Union calls upon Congress to acknowledge Cuban belligerency.
Frisco marble cutters and finishers have won the nine-hour day and abolished piece work.
The food of San Francisco laborers is to be analyzed by the professors at the State University.
Nashville ice dealers were indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of forming a trust and conspiracy.
Melbourne, Australia, clergymen demand that minimum pay for them shall be $1,000 a year.
Unionists of Chicago denounce the local civil service system, and say no skilled man can pass the examination.
Buffalo's Board of Public Works wants the city to pay firemen at the pumping station $2 a day and coal passers $1.50.
An international labor congress will be held in Switzerland, beginning August 23. This country will be represented.
It is affirmed that the Knights of Labor, including Boston and neighboring cities, will turn out 20,000 strong Labor Day.
Boston unionists want the management of the baseball club to take down an advertisement on its fence of a non-union cigar.
The Clevelamd Street Railway Company has begun the enforcement of its rule prohibiting employees from frequenting saloons.
The injunctions have not by any means abated the boycott on a Roxbury, Mass., bakery. "Non-unionists" have an organization.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company has taken the precaution to prevent the washing of culm from its land into the Schuylkill and its tributaries. Among the tributaries are the west branch, whose source is in the Heckscherville Valley and Wolf Creek, north of Minersville. At some places the coal banks are hedged with walls and timber, and in other places the course of the streams is being changed. The company has already paid out thousands of dollars for damages due to culm deposits on farm and other properties in this region.

Some malicious individual entered the stable of Zacariah Yeagle at Milton and poisoned a valuable horse. When Yeagle entered his stall he found the beast stretched out dead. Part of an uneaten ear of corn covered with paris green lay in the trough and the poison was scattered around about.

An exciting riot occurred in St. Stanislaus Cemetery, Shamokin, between members of the Polish and Slavonic churches, for possession of several flags carried in a funeral possession. Stones, clubs and red pepper were being used freely when officers arrived and dispessed the fighters. The Polish society came out victorious by retaining possession of the flags, but the emblems were torn and tattered.

Wild cats are in evidence in the vicinity of Nippenose Valley. A farmer by the name of Klinefelter found a number of his calves nearly dead from the loss of blood, which flowed from deep gashes about their heads and necks. The farmers in the neighborhood are on the lookout and will endeavor to rid themselves of the bothersome animals.

Howard Steiger, aged 8 years, fell into a catch basin of the new intercepting sewer, being built in the northeastern part of Reading and was drowned. The basin was without guards and located on Robesone street, between Eleventh and Locust streets, which is not much traveled. The boy fell into ten feet of water.

Joseph Arock, 45 years old, employed at the coal dump at Lumber Yard, Hazleton, while on his way to work was struck by a freight engine and so badly injured that slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. He received a fractured skull, and had his right shoulder bone broken.

Samuel T. Barto was instantly killed and his body terribly mangled in the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad yard at Newbury. He was leaning against a car when the engine backed against the train, throwing him under the wheels.

A stranger, giving his name as George Stump, called on James Stein, near Virginsville, and negotiated for the purchase of Stein's farm. He was well entertained by Stein, but the next day he borrowed an umbrella and left, saying he was going to get a check cashed at Reading, and hasn't been seen since. A sum of money has since been missed from the room which the stranger occupied.

Isaiah Schweitzer, aged 23 years, and 15-year-old Bessie Foreman, of Caernarvon Township, were married in Reading. The youthful couple applied for a license at the Register's office a week ago, but were refused as they had not the consent of Miss Foreman's parents. Since then they repented.

Foxes are unusually numerous and destructive in Lancaster county. T. Miller Patterson, of near Fairmount, reports the loss of sixty-four turkeys, and Mr. Snodgrass, a neighbor, lost thirty-two turkeys. The farmers are organizing clubs to hunt the marauders.

The large new barn of Alexander Brothers & Co., Bloomsburg, caught fire and was destroyed, together with a large amount of hay and straw. The firemen directed their efforts to saving the Third Street Public School Building, nearby, and by dint of hard work succeeded. The loss is $1000.

It is supposed that the fire was caused by boys smoking in the mow.

Several days ago a small boil made its appearance on Mrs. Fry's neck. She paid little attention to it, however, not deeming it serious.

In a day or two blood poisoning ensued, and despite efforts of physicians the woman sank rapidly and died in agony. She resided at Hereford. She was aged 21 years and was the mother of three small children.

August Kirishoff, of Lancaster, 70 years of age, died at the County Hospital from injuries received by being struck by the engine of an excursion train on the Reading & Columbia Railroad, near Lancaster, a week ago.

He was walking on the track, with his back to the train, and, being deaf, did not hear it approach. Several ribs and an arm were broken, and internal injuries were received.

CABLE SPARKS.

Portugal is represented to be disturbed by political agitation.

Richard Croker will sail from England for New York on August 18.

The crew of a Portugese gunboat has been massacred near Chinde, on the Zambosi river, East Africa.

The report that the Turkish government had begun the withdrawal of its troops from Thessaly is denied.

The partisans of Don Carlos, pretender to the throne of Spain, are said to have resumed active agitation.

A hailstorm in Switzerland destroyed crops and fruit trees and damaged buildings north of the Lake of Zurich.

A monument in honor of Havana firemen who perished in an explosion May 17, 1890, was dedicated Saturday. The monument cost $68,000.

A new bill, giving the government power to repress opposition meetings and agitation, has been passed by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet.

Work has completely suspended in Barcelona, Spain, owing to strikes and disturbances arising from political disputes between masters and men.

The Turks have accepted, with slight technical modifications, the frontier line insisted upon by the powers and have begun the evacuation of Thessaly.

Captain-General Weyler has recently received from Spain a million dollars in silver for war purposes. The insurgents continue using dynamite in their warfare.

The American exhibits of tools, agricultural implements and bicycles at the Brussels exposition excel, but in other departments the American showing is a failure.

The Right Hon. Anthony J. Mundella, M. P. for the Brightside division of Sheffield, England, and twice president of the Board of Trade with a seat in the cabinet, died of paralysis.

It is stated in London that the matter of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain will be reopened in October, with a view of arranging a treaty of less scope than the last.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued an irade sanctioning the settlement of the frontier question in accordance with the wishes of the powers.

CURRENCY MESSAGE.

Passed the House and Referred in the Senate.

AT THE LAST HOUR.

President McKinley Says the Sentiment of the Country is Strongly in Favor of Early Action by Congress in this Direction—To Revise Our Currency Laws and Remove Them From Partisan Contention.

The President Saturday sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my message convening the Congress in extraordinary session I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. I believed that to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide the necessary revenues for the government has already passed the House of Representatives and the Senate and awaits executive action. Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words.

In Need of Revision.

Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgmentt a constant embarrassment to the government and imperil a safe balance in the treasury.

Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to that of the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. It is a system which should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the government and the people.

The Sentiment of the Country.

The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by Congress in this direction, to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from twenty-nine States and Territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earliest attention, and after a two days' session the convention recommended to Congress the appointment of a monetary commission.

I commend this report to the consideration of Congress. The authors of the report recommend a commission "to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor."

Immediate Action Recommended.

This subject should receive the attention of Congress at its special session. It ought not to be postponed until the regular session.

I therefore urgently recommend that a special commission be created, nonpartisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties who will command the confidence of Congress and the country because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to Congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

It is to be hoped that the report thus made will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of Congress. At all events such report cannot fail to be of value to the executive branch of the government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and to greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, July 24, 1897.

Prompt Response by the House.

The House responded promptly to the message of the President. By means of a special order the Stone bill, introduced some days ago with the approval of the administration, was brought to a vote after an hour's debate. Considerable feeling was manifested on both sides. There were some sharp exchanges and some bitterness was displayed. There was an attempt to make political capital out of the situation, but all realized that the bill would not pass the Senate and to that extent the debate lacked seriousness. When the vote was taken the Republicans presented an unbroken front with two exceptions—Mr. Linney, of North Carolina, and Mr. Mahany, of New York, who voted with the opposition against the bill—which was passed by a vote of 124 to 99.

In the Senate the opposition endeavored to score a point by compelling a vote on laying the President's currency commission message before the Senate, and succeeding in this attacked the majority for refusing to act on the President's recommendation. The message was not referred to the finance committee and remained on the table up to the time of adjournment.

PASQUELLE DADARIO HANGED.

He Assaulted a Three-Years-Old Boy and Threw Him from a Housetop.

Pasquelle Dadario was hanged in the county jail at Philadelphia. The drop fell at 10.08 o'clock. Dadario's neck was broken in the fall and his death was instantaneous.

His crime was one of the most brutal and shocking in the police annals of the city. On the morning of January 25, 1897, the body of Modestino Moffo, a boy aged three years, was found in an alley in the rear of 812 Emeline street. Much mystery surrounded the case, but finally the body was identified by Mr. Moffo as that of his child, who had been missing from home two days.

The father informed the police that Dadario had visited his house on the day of the boy's disappearance and had taken Modestino out for a walk, under the pretense of buying candy. Dadario's arrest followed, and, after a brief trial, he was convicted of the murder.

It was testified at the trial that Dadario had taken the little fellow into an unoccupied house and there committed a fiendish assault upon him. Afterward he strangled the child to death and threw the body from the roof of the house into the alley.

SOME OTHER DAY.

There are wonderful things we are going to do,
Some other day.
And harbors we hope to drift into
Some other day.
With folded hands the oars that trail,
We watch and wait for a favorite gale
To fill the folds of an idle sail
Some other day.

We know we must toil if ever we win,
Some other day.
But we say to ourselves there's time to begin
Some other day.
And so deferring, we loiter on,
Until at last we find withdrawn
The strength of the hope we leaned upon,
Some other day.

And when we are old, and our race is run,
Some other day.
We fret for the things that might have been done
Some other day.
We trace the path that leads us where
The beckoning hand of grim despair
Leads us yonder out of the here,
Some other day.

CECILY.

"It's the fault of there being such a large family, dear, that is all."

"And a very bad fault, too."

"Dick! Don't you like the family?"

"Not as I like you, child, and not enough to like them to monopolize you and take up all your time and thoughts and interests, so that I, whom you are going to marry, can hardly get so much as a word or look from you."

"Who is with you now, Dick?"

"Yes, for three minutes at the garden gate, because if I come inside you will be surrounded by the whole lot of them the next moment, and for anything we want to say to one another we might as well be at opposite poles. You mayn't mind it, Cecily—you don't seem to do so, at any rate—but, upon my soul, it's hard lines on a man who loves you."

It is an evening in April. The land is all aflush with the pink blossoms of the almond and the white blossoms of the pear.

He is rather handsome always, rather angry now, my lover, but I know that the anger comes from love, and so I think more of the first fact than the second as I look up smilingly into the brave blue eyes, bright with a passionate gleam, and mark how well the broad, square cut shoulders and shapely head stand out against the golden glory of that evening sky.

"And pray, Sir, do you expect me to be always at your beck and call?" I ask. "I'm sure you get your fair share of attention."

"Do I?" he says gravely. "When I wait a whole week for the chance of one walk with you, and when the promised day comes you coolly send me word that you've got something else to do, and are too busy even to see me! I might have claimed your promise to marry me two Summers ago, and again last Autumn, when I was offered the making of that new Canadian line. I refused it, only because I knew you wouldn't leave home so soon after your mother's death, and I could not bear to go away without you; but now there is this other job of the same sort in Perthshire, and they say I can have it for the asking. The works are to begin in July, and if we are married in June—dear Cecily, my own darling love, do say that we shall be; do give me what I ask. Think how long I have waited for you already and how badly I want you, and come to me. Cecily, dearest, if you love me say you will. Say it now."

"In June!" I repeat, my eyes wide with dismay, and drawing myself still further back. "Dick, you promised not to be in a hurry."

"I never promised anything of the sort; but if I had done so I should have kept my promise over and over again. Cecily, will you ever find a lover who has waited as long as I have done already? And yet you talk of my waiting on for another year still! If you loved me in the least you would be as tired of these delays as I am; but you don't, and I see it only too plainly. You don't even know what love is. You—"

"Hullabullero, hullabulloo! Cecily, Cis, where are you?" shouts a boy's voice from the laburnum bushes behind.

"Don't be silly, Dick. Let me go. Please let me go," I stammered out hurriedly; but I have no need to repeat the request. At the first sound of my rough-tongued little brother's voice Dick has dropped my hands and stepped back.

"Let you go? Oh, certainly," he says, with a strange, bitter accent in his voice. "For good, if you like. I expect it will come to that some day. Good-bye," and off he goes, striding over the dewy grass and under the milk-white blossoms of the thorn trees without another word or look.

It is too bad. Of course the children don't really mean to hurt me; but it is too bad; and the worst of it is that I dare not show my vexation.

Poor Dick's spurt of temper is forgotten, and tea proceeds without further allusion to him. I cannot bear Dick to be angry with me; Dick, who for all his quick, fiery nature, is as gentle as a woman in general with those he loves, and who has been so tender and true to me all these years, that at times his very generosity makes one forget that those who give much have a right to expect much in return.

A long engagement is a very trying thing. Not that it diminishes the mutual love of those most concerned; but that it is apt to lessen the outward expression of it, and bring about unintentional slights and apparent coolnesses, and it is trying, too, from the fact that the longer it lasts the less consideration or sympathy it seems to elicit from those even most nearly allied to the lovers; and who, when the first eclat of the affair is over, are apt to regard its lengthened existence with something of impatience, not to say contempt. Dick and I have been engaged an immense while, four years before mother died; and he was ready and waiting for me when he was first taken ill, nearly a year before that.

I don't see him often. He is a civil engineer and too busy to pay frequent visits to our quiet village; but during this one his patience has been tried more than usual.

Is there ever a gayer, gladder time in all the year; or a gayer, gladder morning than this when I rise and look across the frothing snow of pear blossoms and meadows paved with golden buttercups, to the red roof of the village inn, half hidden in elm trees, beneath which Dick lodges? Perhaps he may be striding across those meadows now to pay us an early visit and bring me a bunch of violets. He has done so once or twice; but father doesn't like visitors at breakfast, and I'm afraid Dick has found it out; at any rate, he does not come today, and so I go down to breakfast, give the orders for dinner, and am just going to assist my little sister through her laborous efforts at wading up the scale on the piano when the maid brings me a letter which she says has just come from the inn, and I see it is from Dick.

How thankful I have been since then that I left Maud and went away to read it by myself; for even the first words seem to daze and dazzle me! It begins, "My dear Cecily," and then I sit and read and re-read the rest over and over again, how long I never knew, with eyes that see, yet see not, and a heart which beats, yet refuses to comprehend. Dick is gone, and this is what he tells me:

When he went back to the inn he found a letter awaiting him from the contractors for that Canadian railroad of which he had told me before. It was a very liberal offer, and he was still very hot and angry. On the spur of the moment he sat down and accepted it; and then, in the act of sealing the letter, repented of what he had done. Perhaps he remembered how long we had loved one another and what bitter pain parting would be; at any rate, he put the letter in his pocket and came up to the vicarage to tell me again that if I would marry him in June, he would still accept the smaller appointment in lieu of this; or, if that were really impossible, would arrange to come back from Canada in the autumn, make me his wife, and take me back to Canada with him.

Well, you guess what he found? A whole family laughing and making game of him, mocking at the pain which had driven him away; the love which had brought him back; my laugh—heaven help me, mine!—the loudest in the party, my hand aiding in the jest which was amusing a set of thoughtless boys. "And so," he wrote, "I went away, and I write this now to bid you good-bye. My eyes have been opened at last, and I see only too plainly that the years which have only intensified my love for you have withered yours at the root, that my visits have been a weariness, my fidelity a jest. Perhaps some day I may live to be thankful that I have learned this lesson even so late, but I cannot do so yet, nor can I bring myself to the useless pain of meeting you again. I go back to my lodgings at once, and sail for Canada this week. Would to heaven you had told me the truth which sends me from you before, but I do not blame you for not doing so. You were always gentle at heart, and I believe you could not bear to hurt me to my face." And then he bade God bless me, and signed himself, "Yours ever faithfully, Richard Meredith."

I cut the meat and serve the pudding that day at dinner, and though I cannot say one word, and there must be something in my face which frightens the boys, for they stare at me with wondering eyes and are strangely good and quiet, I never break down once, or rise until the meal is quite ended; and then at last I escape, and as I write to Dick the tears which have been frozen till now break forth like rain and blot the words as fast as they are penned.

For of course I answer him. I have read—in novels—of girls who, when they have hurt or angered their lovers, are too proud to write or say one word for pardon; but I am not like that. I love him too dearly, ill as I may have proved it, and stupid and shy as I have been of showing my affection by outward signs. I am too sure of his love for me to let any false shame or misunderstanding rest between us; and so I write and just tell him the whole truth about that luckless scene, tell him how dear he is to me, and beg him humbly and with tears to forgive me and love me still; not to give up his journey, (if he has accepted the post I know that cannot be,) but at least come to me before he goes and say good-bye; and to take my promise that at whatever time he wants me I will be ready to be his wife, whether he can come back for me or I have to go out to him. Other women have done that much for men who love them, and why not I for Dick, who has waited for me longer than many lovers already and signs himself mine "faithfully" still?

So my letter is finished at last, and I walk across the fields myself (I will not trust it to any other hand) to put it in the post.

And I do wait, wait patiently indeed, but with a daily lessening hope, a daily failing heart; for Dick does not come, nor is there any answer to my poor, tear-blotted letter. Suns rise and suns set. Dick has left me. His love, tried perhaps before to stretching, snapped before the forced merriment of that foolish laugh; and because he had not the heart to say so he has held his peace and gone; gone for good.

It is Spring again now; the second Spring since my lover left me. Twice have we dressed the church with ivy and holly, and hung big bunches of mistletoe in the vicarage hall.

I have come up to London to buy summer dresses for my sisters, and on other domestic business; but these duties have been achieved; and now, before I go home again, I am bound on an errand which, though I would not dare own it to any one, (for indeed I know it to be both vain and foolish,) has been pressing on my heart ever since I left home, with a yearning persistence to which, even though it be unmaidenly, I cannot choose but yield.

It is to visit Dick's lodgings, where he always lived when he was in London and the address of which I have known by heart this many a year.

I go there and make my little excuse about wanting to see the rooms for a friend—I hope it is not very wrong to say so—and even manage to get out his name as the person who once recommended them to me. That proves an "open sesame," however, for Mrs. Brown beams with smiles on the instant, and begs me to walk up stairs, "which fortunately the rooms are vacant, and just as they was when Mr. Meredith was there hisself, for times and again he'd said to me: 'Now, Mrs. Brown, don't you do nothing to these rooms; for comforbler couldn't be, and if ever I returns to London it's back to them I shall come and nowhere else.' And, by the way, ma'am, if so be you're a friend of that dear gentleman's, perhaps you can give me his address. There's a letter been lying' ere for him this ever so long. It come about six months after he left, inclosed in a note to the owner of the 'ouse,' saying as whoever posted it had dropped it into a gap between the postbox and the inside of the wall, and there it had stuck, no one finding it till a few days before."

I am standing there in Dick's room, the room where he sat and worked and wrote many and many a letter to me in the happy days of old; the last room, perhaps, in which he ever ate a meal or rested before he sailed away from me and England together; and yet I cannot look at it. I cannot think of it. A haze has come before my eyes, and a numbness over my brain, for there on the table before me lies my letter, the very letter, blotted with tears and soiled and crumpled with age, which I posted with my own hand two years ago, and which—ah! I see it all now, how could I think him so hard, so unforgiving, I who ought to have known his nature better—which he never received at all.

I must be very weak, or the shock is too great; for as Mrs. Brown leaves the room I sit quietly down and faint away.

It is only for a minute, however. The sunbeams which were shining on a pot of yellow crocuses in the window have not moved a hair's breadth; and faintly on the clear cool air I can still hear the bells from some distant church which were calling the people to a saint's day service when I came in.

There is a step at the door; but though I know it is Mrs. Brown I cannot look up, or raise my head from the hard deal table where it is bowed. All my long self-restraint, all my painful, pitiful efforts at womanly reticence and bravery have broken down at last in a burst of childish grief; and the tears so long held back break forth in a blinding rain, and my face is hidden in my hands. So it happens that some one coming in sees me before I see him, or can so much as dry my eyes, and utters an exclamation of surprise.

"I beg your pardon," he adds very quickly, "I only came in because my old landlady has been telling me something about a letter, and a lady—" And there he breaks off, for I have lifted my head, and as our eyes meet there is a cry.

"Cecily! Cecily! Is it you? Oh, my darling, my love, what good angel brought you here to give me the sight of you!" and somehow, somehow, in one moment, all the pain and grief and weariness, all the bitter bravery of days when "the burden laid upon me seemed greater than I could bear" are gone, blotted out like breath from a glass; and there is nothing but joy and peace and rest, rest perfect and serene to mind and heart and body; for I am in my lover's arms, and my tired head is drawn down upon his breast; and I hear his voice, the dear, tender voice of old, murmuring prayers for forgiveness mingled with such words of love and fondness as I never thought would greet my ears again on this side of the grave.

The bells have ceased to chime. The yellow crocuses bend and shiver before the sharp cold breeze, but we two stand in the April sunshine, and the light, which falls on Dick's bronzed head and kisses the crushed white hyacinths in my breast, is no brighter than that which brightens our two hearts on this the sweetest springtide of our lives.—All the Year Round.

New Use For the Sand Blast.

The sand blast has frequently been adapted to a number of ingenious operations, and the latest phase of its utility is in the cleansing of ships' bottoms. The Atlanta, one of the United States men-of-war, was recently dry-docked and by means of compressed air sand was forced against the sides of the vessel, cleansing and polishing the iron and steel as bright as silver.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It has been shown that out of 1,000,000 people 225 women reached the age of 100 years, while only 82 men completed the century. Just why the women manage to get most out of existence is still an open question.

A New York burglar was caught in a refrigerator the other night and nearly frozen to death before the plight was discovered. Still, a night prowler can hardly complain if he receives a cold reception occasionally.

A new cure for rheumatism has been discovered in Shelbyville, Ind. A constable who attempted to eject a woman in default for rent was chased from the premises by the irate female, who was throwing boiling water at him. But the constable was badly crippled with rheumatism, and his rheumatism has left him.

Another warning against the destruction of forests has recently come from the island of Trinidad. The officers of the Royal Botanic Gardens there report that the rainfall has been steadily decreasing for thirty or more years, and that if the present rate of derease should continue, that beautiful island would, within a measurable length of time, become as barren as Sahara. Destruction of forests is declared to be the cause of the decrease of rain.

In times gone by the moment a fugitive negro slave set foot upon English soil, or even on board an English man-of-war, the poor creature became ipso facto free. This is no longer the case. For Sir Charles Dilke has just drawn attention in the House of Commons to the fact that slaves who escape from Zanzibar or from Pemba to the slip of British territory on the mainland are, by order of the British courts and officials, handed over to their former masters for further bondage and punishment.

The state geologist of New Jersey has just issued a report on the feasibility of reclaiming the 50,000 acres of salt marshes which that state includes. A little over a million dollars, he thinks, will do the work. At present these marshes are the great natural propogating centers for the renowned Jersey mosquito, as well as for many odors. It would be killing two birds with one stone to make these insecticerous and "smelliferous" wastes into valuable truck land. It is expected that the legislature will act on the subject at the next session.

The remarkable growth in the proportion of women teachers during the last twenty years is not by any means confined to the United States. On the contrary, it is pretty general, and it is a significant fact that it is most marked in those countries where the standard of education is highest, as in England, and Germany. The march of education has likewise been rapid. In Europe the number of children attending school since 1840 has increased 143 per cent. and even this is slight when compared with the increase in the United States, where there are now over fourteen million children enrolled.

The way of the hypnotist is not always easy. A man calling himself Prof. Fricker was recently sued in London by his subject for non-payment of salary. The two had been "on the road" together, and the subject's "act" was to travel about in a coffin, pretending that he was in a trance. In spite of his faithful attention to business, the "ghost" did not walk, which in theatrical parlance means that salary was not forthcoming. So the irate corpse arose, went into a police court, swore that the whole performance was a trick, and suggested that the professor sell the coffin and hand him the proceeds. The professor thought more of his coffin than of his subject, and went to jail.

Apropos of the recent death of Captain Boycott, the fact is noted that the word "boycott" first came into use at the end of 1880. Thus in "The Daily News" of December 13, 1880, may be read: "Already the stoutest-hearted are yielding on every side to the dread of being 'Boycotted.'" At that time, it will be seen, the word had still a capital letter, and was placed in inverted commas. Gradually these marks of neologism disappeared, and by 1886 "The New English Dictionary" recorded that the word no longer required a capital letter. To boycott, to be boycotted, a boycott had all become common forms in English. The verb made the tour of the world, and appears as boycotter in French, boycotten in Dutch, boycottiren in German, and in Russian boikottirovat.

"The cause of so many balloon accident," says "Professor" William Kendall, an aeronaut of Philadelphia, "lies in the fact that the beginner doesn't realize what a delicate piece of mechanism a balloon is, and after having been employed about a baloon outfit for one season imagines he knows it all. These people manage to get a balloon, usually an old, weather-beaten affair, and then secure an engagement at some amusement park. Statistics show that nine out of every ten such aeronauts meet with accidents. Only last week seven parachut leapers were injured, some fatally, and during the season of 1896 no less than forty-seven aeronauts were killed. And in nine cases out of ten it is all because they haven't mastered the intricacies of their profession."

In a lecture on what sanitation has done for human life Professor Brewer, of Yale University, says no one doubts the fact of human life having been prolonged by the application of science in the last fifty years, though the data in figures can never be obtained. This century came in without a single city in Christendom having a million of inhabitants. Great cities could not endure then. First, the people could not be fed, for most of the population had to be fed and food produced within twenty miles of the place of consumption, but science has now made it possible to transport food half way around the globe, and has discovered new methods of preservation as well. Nor was city population self-perpetuating—men died off, the death rate was continually high, and from time to time there were the ravages of pestilence; and even where there were sewers they were to drain the ground of water rather than to carry away sewage.

One of the surest indications of advance of civilization of to-day is the interest in and care of children, compared with that bestowed upon them in the last century. Books written especially for children are decidedly a modern institution. The first Sunday-school was founded only a little over one hundred years ago, but it was not until many years later that Sunday-schools became accepted institutions and allies of the church in England and America. The common school system, with its aim to provide a free elementary education for all, is in its full development the work of the present century, while the trade schools are entirely a growth of recent years. The children are being cared for as never before. Their morals, their health, their education and now their amusement are made matters of public concern. It is only within a comparatively few years that people have begun to realize that children's playgrounds are a public need which should be provided. It is not yet fully recognized that the providing of such grounds is a legitimate charge upon the public treasury, but that will come.

Humorous Signs.

Of unwittingly ludicrous or humorous signs there are plenty. A tin smith near Exeter, England, has a sign which reads, "Quart measures of all shapes and sizes sold here." At a market-town in Rutlandshire the following placard was affixed to the shutters of a watchmaker who had decamped, leaving his creditors mourning: "Wound up and the mainspring broke." Equally apposite was one in Thomaston, Ga. On one of the principal streets the same room was occupied by a physician and a shoemaker, the disciple of Galen in front while he of St. Crispin's trade worked in the rear. Over the door hung the sign "We repair both sole and body." On the windows of a London coffee-room there appeared the notice: "This coffee-room removed up stairs till repaired." The proprietor of the place was not an Irishman, though the framer of the notice over the entrance to a French burying-ground, "Only the dead who live in the parish are buried here," must have been. One may see in the windows of a confectioner in Fourth avenue, New York, "Pies Open All Night." A Bowery placard reads, "Home-Made Dining Rooms, Family Oysters," while a West Broadway restaurateur sells "Home-made Pies, Pastry, and Oysters," and still another caterer, on East Broadway, retails "Fresh Salt Oysters," and Larger Beer." "Boots Polished Inside" is a frequent sign in New York, and on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, there is a "Stationary Library;" the latter is really a circulating library, and the word "Stationary" adorns one window, and "Library" the other. Philadelphia has a sign reading "Ho Made Pies!" and a barber shop in the same city bears this inscription on its window, "G. Washington Smith, tonsorial abattoir."—Demorest's Magazine.

The Mystery of the Barometer.

That the barometer should be so important a factor in indicating meteorological conditions is to many an unsolved mystery. There should, however, be no difficulty in understanding that the simple principle underlying the construction is that the free and unfettered air balances a column of mercury varying in height according to the circumstances of the moment, whose average elevation at the level of the sea is thirty inches. It is known, because directly ascertainable, that thirty cubic inches of mercury weigh close upon fifteen pounds avoirdupois, and, therefore, as commonly expressed, the pressure of the atmosphere is, under normal conditions, fifteen pounds to every square inch—equivalent to nearly a ton on a square yard, and of 100 tons on a square of ten and a quarter feet side. Scientific calculation also places the aggregate weight of the atmospheric envelope surrounding the world at about five trillions of tons, and this may be represented as the weight of a solid leaden ball having a diameter of sixty miles. Such figures, says a writer in Longman's Magazine, are really beyond human comprehension.

Inscriptions and Errors.

Sculptors of public statues are requested to be more particular about their spelling of mottoes and things before their models are cast at the foundry. Now it is discovered that the Beethoven statue in Lincoln Park, Chicago, not only has two German words misspelled, but, what is worse yet, nine of the sixteen notes of the "Ode to Joy" are mistakes. This is rough on Chicago's musical and intellectual aspirations. As to Beethoven, poor chap, he is so used to being maltreated by music scholars, such a trifle as that won't disturb his repose. —Boston Herald.

A bill has been introduced in the Missouri house of delegates imposing an annual license fee of $1,000 on all persons who lend money in sums of less than $500. It is aimed especially at the chattel mortgage dealers of St. Louis.

Goat's Milk as Food.

It is known that while the cow's milk contains some 12.44 per cent. of solids, the goat's milk has 16.79 per cent. But the best feature of the latter product is accounted to be its adaptability to the feeding of infants, also its immunity from the danger of carrying the germs of tubercular disease, the goat as a foster mother not being liable to tuberculosis. It is claimed, too, for this milk that it is better in feeding power and much easier of digestion than that of the cow, the reason being probably the extreme minuteness of the fat particles; for this reason also the cream does not rise so rapidly, and thus the milk contains almost the same amount through the day. Cream rises most rapidly in the first few hours that milk is kept, hence in feeding an infant or invalid upon cow's milk it will be seen that the cream will be in greater proportion at the beginning of the day, and the food approximate more to skimmed milk as the day advances, the variation being quite enough to derange an infant's digestive organs. Another point in favor of goat's milk is the portability of the animal producing it, in case of the change of the child's residence. All trouble and danger in changing the dairy supply are, of course, obviated by the use of a goat, its removal being a simple matter.—New York Tribune.

A Strange and Curious Incident.

The home of J. H. Ellis, near Brewton, is the scene of a strange and curious incident, giving rise to much discussion among the neighbors near his home. Situated on the east side of his house is a giant oak that has stood the storms and tempests of many years. Among its worst trials may be mentioned that of having its top cut out when about half grown. The limbs grew out again, however, forming an excavation about three feet in circumference. In this desirable place, a lofty and high-minded hen has made her nest and has been laying three weeks, but is now setting in perfect satisfaction and contentment. The nest is fully twenty feet from the ground.—Brewton (Ga.) Gauge.

The Lost Pocket Book.

Three years ago a Portland man lost his pocket book that contained $300. The last he could remember of it was laying it upon his bed. Last Sunday he read in a newspaper the notice of the death of an old friend, and this set him to thinking of his school days. From these remembrances came a desire to look over an old chest containing souvenirs, and in which he thought there was a picture of his former chum. He went to the chest, lifted the cover, and the first thing that met his gaze was the pocket book with the money intact. And now he is puzzling his brains to remember how it came there.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Boy Eating Himself.

A most peculiar case has come under the observation of physicians of Toledo, Ohio, from the neighboring village of Oak Harbor. The victim is the 3-year-old son of a farmer in the vicinity, who is gradually eating himself up. Despite all the parents and physicians have been able to do the child has eaten off the end of its fingers until several of these members have had to be amputated. When its hands are encased in mitts to prevent its biting them, the child nibbles off pieces of its tongue until that organ is now so short that it can never talk. The habit of the child was first discovered when it was about fifteen months old, and has continually grown worse. The physicians say the boy has absolutely no feeling in his fingers or tongue.

Lightning Drove In a Spike.

An Oak tree in Monteray square, in front of Mr. John Lyons' residence, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon. The crash of thunder following the flash was deafening. The tree had a portion of the bark from the ground up to a height of three or four feet stripped from one side, but does not appear to be otherwise damaged.

An iron spike in the side of the tree where the bolt struck was driven deep into the wood. Numbers of people were passing on Bull street when the tree was struck, and several were slightly stunned.—Savannah News.

The Father of Independence

The Memorial Church at Gainsborough, England, erected in memory of John Robinson, the Pilgrim Father, has just been opened. The foundation stone was laid last year by Mr. Bayard, then Ambassador of the United States. The cost of the church has been $35,000, of which $20,000 has been collected. It will be remembered that the Congregational Church, which afterward settled in Leyden, and of which John Robinson was pastor, was originally founded at Gainsborough.

Russian Flax.

Despite the fact that Russia is the largest grower of hemp and flax in the world and possesses an unlimited supply of the cheapest labor, the industry has not developed according to expectation, one of the principal reasons being unscientific cultivation and preparation. A government experiment flax station was established, and the results in that district showed an increase of fifty per cent in the value of the fiber, and seventy-five per cent in quantity, and similar stations will be established throughout the flax regions and better methods adopted for collecting and sorting the flax grown by the peasantry.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 5

If gold gets to be as plenty as silver, and it threatens to become more so, and cause a fall in price making of all the gold dollars 53 centers, then what?

THE Bliss beer and liquor bill was signed by the Governor on Friday night. By its provisions the licenses in cities of the first and second classes are increased $100, in other cities and boroughs $50 and in townships $25.

LET our farmer friends put on their glasses and look over the new tariff and see what's in it for them and the'll find—nix.

Now with glasses off, they find no trouble in seeing its all Trusts.

IN some of the eastern counties of our state there were more rains than in Centre where a small percentage of the wheat on shock sprouted. The damage in Chester county is estimated at $150,000.

According to miners' rule, the law not applying to Alaska, each prospector can stake off one claim in the new gold field and work it as his own. The usages and rules among miners prevail until established government regulations are made applicable.

RICH men are endeavoring to grab Klondike, a la trusts. The Rothchilds are eager to get in on the gobble up of gold territory. Wall street in New York is getting ready for a grab. In all sections capitalists are organizing extensive companies. The great rush for Alaska is unabated.

THERE is a serious misunderstanding, somehow, between the ministers of the Gospel and the organs of the Republican party. The preachers are making announcements for harvest-home services to thank Providence for abundant crops and prosperity resulting therefrom. The Republican organs, on the other hand, are giving the Dingley trust tariff all the credit.

The attempted steal of thousands of dollars in mileage by members of investigating committees, was built up upon 20 cents per mile, yet every member rode on a free pass! The Governor's veto put a stop to the steal—every member knew he was attempting to steal. It amounted from $300 to $560 per head.

A mine superintendent at Hastings, Cambria county, has been arrested on the charge of requiring his miners to give him one car out of every five cars of coal they dig. No explanation as to why this superintendent made this demand on the miners is given, but if the charge is true it shows a peculiar condition of affairs at this colliery. The miners who submit to such high-handed robbery must be meek minded kind of men.

THE shortage of the European grain crop has caused a demand for American wheat. Forty steamers were on Friday last chartered to load cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Newport News for ports in the United Kingdom and Europe. To fill these vessels will require over 4,000,000 bushels of grain. During the past two weeks contracts for steam tonnage to carry over 20,000,000 bushels of cereals abroad have been made. The good effects of this have reached even Centre county farmers.

"Skeletons fill the passes" say some who have been through the Klondike region, while others deny this. The widow of Lieut. Schwatka, the arctic explorer, being interviewed at Benton Harbor, Mich., concerning the Klondyke gold regions, which country she has repeatedly visited with her husband, declared that the government should stop the tide of immigrants pouring into the gold fields in Alaska. She says that the mountain passes are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners who perished from either cold, heat, malaria or starvation while trying to reach the golden region.

Adam Hare, Republican nominee for sheriff of Blair county, has been arrested on the charge of buying votes in a primary election. He entered bail for court. Levi Knott, a prominent Republican, and one of Hare's competitors in the primary election, is the prosecutor.

A person belonging to one party, taking part in a primary election in another party, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

A person promising work or threatening to shut out a voter from work to influence him, is liable to fine, imprisonment and disfranchisement.

Some fellows around here better take warning without further notice.

THE price of boots and shoes will be higher this winter than in many years. The Leather Trust has decided that, under the advanced price of hides and the duty imposed on the imported article by the new tariff, it cannot sell its product at the present rates and make the profit to which its officers believe it is entitled.

Mr. S. P. Davidge, of the Leather Trust, a few days ago, said: "There will be an advance, and a decided one, too. We cannot continue to sell at the present rates and make a fair margin of profit."

The advance will probably be in this ratio: For workingmen's heavily-soled shoes, which now sell at $1.25, forty cents will be added; for women's shoes now sold at $1 thirty cents more will be charged; where 75 cents will now purchase shoes for a child there will be an advance of twenty cents, and farmers who can now get their heavy grain leather boots for $2 will have to pay $2.50.

DON'T fool yourselves about Andree. When you hear from him it is more than likely it will be that he staked off a claim on the Klondike after passing the north pole. While en route the explorer from his balloon by the aid of his telescope could easily see what was going on in the new gold field, and without making a stop at the North Pole Hotel, he would sail for Alaska with the opportunity of selecting a rich claim while descending from the clouds. Yes, you'll hear of Andree washing out two millions in 9¾ days, and starting for home with it in his balloon. We'll bet the REPORTER plant on it.

More Rich Strikes of New Gold Mines.

More news of rich Klondike finds was brought to San Francisco by the the steamer Walla Walla.

Several miners returned on the Walla Walla, one of them with a bar of Klondike nuggets. Besides this gold the steamer brought about $50,000 from the famous Treadwell mine on Douglass Island, and about $30,000 from the mines of the Nowell Gold Mining Company on Derners Bay.

Harry Fitzgerald, who came direct from Juneau, says that the last mail carrier from Dawson brought news that an immense strike had been made by Curley Monroe, a Seattle man.

Never has there sailed from that port a craft so fearfully and wonderfully constructed as the monster steamship Willamette, which started for Alaska. There were rows upon rows of bunks, four tiers high, extending the entire length of the vessel on either side upon each of the two lower decks.

Every available inch has been used for berths, and the passageway remaining will not permit of two people standing side by side.

The Willamette carried 350 passengers from San Francisco. At Seattle and Port Townsend she will take 700 more. She will sail to Dyea, and the gold hunters will go on by the overland route. Probably three-fourths of her passengers are equipped with a supply of provisions.

Foster's Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from August 4 to 8, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about August 9, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, and eastern states 14th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 9, great central valleys 11th, and eastern states 13th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 12, great central valleys 14th, and eastern states 16th.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending August 7 will be about normal but not well distributed, and storms of that week will be more severe than usual for August.

The fourth storm wave of August will reach the Pacific coast about 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16th, great central valleys 17th to 19th, and eastern states 20th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 15th, great central valleys 17th, and eastern states 19. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18th, great central valleys 20th, and eastern states 22.

Temperature and rainfall of the week ending August 14 will average below normal, and storms will not be of great force.

As an average of the whole month of August the temperature will range below normal in the southern states and near a line drawn from Washington and Philadelphia to Chicago.

The Blanks Received.

The county commissioners have received blanks for making of reports of employers of aliens under the new tax law, and will supply all persons making requisition for them. All persons, firms and corporations employing two or more foreign born male persons 21 years of age are requested to keep a record of the number of days such persons are employed and to make a quarterly report to the commissioners office. A fine of not less than $200, or not more than $1,000 will be imposed upon all not complying with the act.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

News Notes from Outside.

John W. Bookwalter, the millionaire traveler, has returned from Nebraska to his home in Ohio; he has 30,000 acres of corn out there that will yield, he says, 60 bushels to the acre, a total of 1,800,000 bushels. He says Nebraska will yield from 18 to 41 bushels to the acre. Centre county will do better than that to the acre.

The reports as to the condition of the corn crop in Kansas are very gloomy. Hot winds are general throughout the state, and in the southern and western parts, where rain has been needed for many days, farmers are losing hope. Several localities in the southern part of the state report that farmers are cutting their corn in order to preserve it for fodder. Taking it on the average, old Pennsylvania is a surer state than Kansas.

If any of our readers have not seen the Atlantic Ocean, and we feel assured there are quite a number, they have a good chance to do so on the Pennsylvania Railroad Excursion, on Thursday August 5th.

Gov. Hastings is to contest the next U. S. Senatorship with Quay. There will be a hot fight set up against the boss.

The coal miners' strike is still unsettled and is having an ominous look in the western part of the state, West Virginia and Ohio.

Rich gold strikes are still being reported from Alaska and the rush is great to the Klondike region by fortune seekers.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

A Graphic Account of What Has Happened in that Section.

The junior base ball team had a festival on Saturday evening last, with very satisfactory results.

Newcomer and Zeigler, of the Musical Normal at this place, have dissolved; Mr. Newcomer will continue the session.

The wheat crop down this way is a very large one. Potatoes will not be so plentiful as last year; corn promises well, and apples—about half the usual crop.

D. H. Ruhl the agreeable landlord of our village hotel, says that business continues quite lively with him. He has entertained for some time from a half a dozen to ten guests nearly every night. His hotel has become headquarters for quite a large number of commercial agents.

George Breon, of Harrisburg, formerly of this village and well-known throughout the valley, died on Monday last. His remains were brought home and on the following Wednesday were interred in the cemetery at Cross church, Georges valley, Rev. Faus officiating.

W. A. Brown of our village under whose instructions the Spring Mills band has become quite proficient, is also agent for Centre county for several valuable publications. I noticed among them particularly Mabies History of the United States. This is a large and very handsome volume replete with beautiful illustrations, written in an elegant style, and pronounced by Dr. D. M. Wolf of our academy, and county superintendent Gramley, as a work of rare ability, very thorough and would prove a valuable addition to any library.

A few weeks since the Millheim telephone company appointed four thorough going business men of Penns valley, to investigate and ascertain the prospects of the company and to take a general outlook of the business. The gentlemen proceded on the route of the line from Centre Hall, east to Aaronsburg in Penns valley, and Rebersburg in Brush valley and received over forty subscribers. They also visited Bellefonte, and received every encouragement from the business men in that city, and others with whom they had interviews. No doubt the line will be extended to Bellefonte at no very distant day.

The young men of our village have revived the old joke played years ago. Last week it was played on one of our popular young men residing not very far distant from the village hotel. It is said that in the morning when he first beheld the saw dust path, his eyes assumed the dimensions of large dinner plates, and the hand board lettered in high colors stating that it was one-half a mile to——when he knew so well that it was hardly five dozen steps, that it almost knocked him down. And when he discovered that the path actually led to the locality of his numerous visitations, and a hand board was also there, he was about ready to fall into the creek. Of course the young lady enjoyed the joke immensely, while the young man thoroughly disgusted, mounted his bicycle, departed for the mountains and remained invisible for three days.

BRUSH VALLEY.

The News from this Fertile Section as Seen by Our Scribe.

Farmers are cutting their oats this week.

Mrs. Ella Loose, of Rebersburg, was on the sick list last week.

Last Sunday there were about six thousand people at the campmeeting.

It only takes the New Jersey lady to shoot the Pennsylvania chicken's head off.

Mrs. Wm. Stover, of Pittsburg, is visiting her old friends in and around Rebersburg.

Mr. Harry Landis delivered an interesting sermon on Sunday evening in the Reformed church.

Mrs. Wolf, of St Louis, whose mother died suddenly a few weeks ago, will remain at home until fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John Price, of New Berlin, are attending the campmeeting above Emanuel Harters.

Misses Sallie Garberick and Brooks, of Zion, were the pleasant guests of Miss Lizzie Haines at Rebersburg over Sunday.

The ex-merchant Sam Waite, who in the spring moved near Centre Hall, from Rebersburg with his wife, were among their Rebersburg friends last week.

The talk is that Geo. Diehl, of Centre Mills, will take charge of the U. S. postoffice of that place in the near future. Mr. Diehl is just the man for the office.

Mrs. Mag Meyer and her little daughter, who have been visiting their many relatives in and around Rebersburg, left for their home at Milesburg last Friday.

OAK HALL.

Interesting Items of the Past Week Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Ira Benner, of Rock, made a short call in our town Tuesday evening.

John Musser and wife of Pine Grove visited friends at this place Thursday.

James Peters and wife of Shingletown, spent Sunday at E. B. Peters.

Mrs. Reynolds, of Philipsburg, is the guest of her sister Mrs. Knoph, at this place.

Charles Corl, of Linden Hall, transacted business at this place Tuesday evening.

John Wert and family, of Houserville, were the guests of R. C. Palmer on Sunday.

Stella Gramley has returned home after spending over a week with friends in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Wm. Coxy and children, of Bellefonte, were visitors at Harvey Searsons on Sunday.

Quite a number of people from Lemont passed through our town Wednesday morning for huckleberries.

Harvey Searson and family of this place spent several days last week with the former's parents at Linden Hall.

We are informed that a certain young man of this place is taking a few days vacation, of course it is reported that a wedding will take place.

LINDEN HALL.

What Our Correspondent from up the Valley Has to Say.

Wm. Musser was visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ross Sunday.

Mrs. Compton, of Lancaster, is visiting at the home of George Swabb.

Two of our young sports attended the festival at Paradise Saturday evening.

Quite a number of our people attended the campmeeting during last week and on Sunday.

John Stover and wife were visiting at the home of their son Wm. Stover, at this place Sunday.

Mrs. Keller's little ice cream sociables are becoming just the thing for Saturday evenings.

Wm. McClellan, of Lancaster, was visiting his brother Robert, of this place Monday.

Mr. Bartle and his two daughters, of Lewisburg, Mr. Heims and daughter, of Osceola Mills, and Mrs. Wareing and servant, of Tenn., were pleasant visitors at the Hess mansion during the past week.

Potters Mills.

Miss Frances Hutchinson, of Bellefonte, is spending a few days in town.

Miss Bertha Armstrong, of Oak Hall visited some of her old friends over Sunday.

Mrs. Carson is preparing to put up a new store building where the old one stood.

Governor Hastings on his way from Harrisburg to Bellefonte stopped with us a short time.

De Land's show will be in our town on the 7th of Aug. Come every one and see them perform.

Miss Mary Evans, of Williamsport, who was spending several weeks with her parents, left for her home Tuesday.

The man who left this place to attend to the Herdic line that runs from Lewistown to Reedsville, is back driving the brick sled for Mr. Carson.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862 when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

A BIT OF FRUIT CAKE

on your tea table served with the tea, will lend additional charm to the afternoon call. You can have "ripe" fragrant fruit cake always on hand, without trouble or expense, by using

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT.

It makes a surpassingly rich, yet wholesome cake, with a fruity flavor that can not be equalled. Get the genuine. Sold everywhere. Take no substitutes.

Send your address, naming this paper, and we will send you free a book, "Mrs. Peppins' Thanksgiving," by one of the most popular humorous writers of the day.

MERRELL-SOULE CO., Syracuse, N.Y.

Star Store.

We promised you last week that we would give you 25 Sledge-hammers this week, and sure enough here they are.

The list is headed with the popular Ajax Syrup, which costs 24 cents per gal. in Phila. today.

Ajax Syrup, per gal	29c
The 50c Men's Leather Suspenders	25c
2 lb. package Rolled Oats	7c
25c Corn Broom	16c
High Grade Razor, warranted	42c
Large Roaster, 50c value	27c
2 25c Dish Pans	25c
5 qt. Enameled Preserving Kettle	25c
5 gal. Galvanized Oil Can with faucet	50c
Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, nickled, set	75c
Clothes Pins, per doz	1c
Good Zinc Wash Board	10c
Tubular Lantern Globe	5c
Flour Sifter with crank	18c
No. 0 Lamp Chimney	3c
No. 1 Lamp Chimney	4c
No. 2 Lamp Chimney	5c
Screen Wire Netting, 30 in., per yd	11c
Men's Gold Watch, warranted	$3 00
Rice Root Horse Brush, value 25c	10c
Best Head Light Oil, per gal	10c
Any size Wire Nail, per lb	3c
Buttermilk Soap	5c
Ladies' Black Silk Belt, worth 25c	10c
Ladies' Vests—worth double we ask	10c

We could name hundreds of others equally as low in price, and guarantee satisfaction, or your money back.

Our terms:—Cash before delivery.

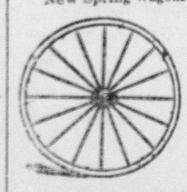
G. O. BENNER.

The store will close every Wednesday evening at six o'clock, sharp.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.

I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as $45.00
New Buggy Tops, from $7.00 up.
New Spring Wagons as low as $45.00



Buggy Wheels with, round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from $7.00 up.
Buggies repainted from $6.00 up.
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

John T. Lee,

Centre Hall, - - Pa.

FARMERS,

Take Notice!

While I am advertising the highest prices paid for wheat, and selling both Hard and Soft Coal at the lowest possible prices, I wish to say to my customers that I expect to keep in stock

A Full Line of Fertilizers,

Made by the Detrick Fertilizer & Chemical Co., of Baltimore. I am also prepared to fill any order for Salt, no difference how large, at the lowest possible prices.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all who have so liberally patronized me in the past year, and will appreciate their support in the future.

In Fertilizers, I will meet any price on earth, taking into consideration the same grade of goods.

G. W. OCKER,

Centre Hall, - - Penna.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Eliza I. Curtin, late of the borough of Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will present the same for settlement without delay.

JOHN M. DALE, Adm'r c. t. a.
Bellefonte.
june17-6t

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.03 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.52 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.20 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 5 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 15
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 59
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	5 05
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	5 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	5 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	5 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 58	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m, 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 50	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 45
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 25		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD. 12¾	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4	21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 57	4	26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4	30
6 10	12 54	8 33	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4	33
6 05	12 49	8 21	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4	38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4	42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Briarly	7 00	11 02	4	47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 07	4	52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 09	4	54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5	05
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5	08
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5	08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 80	11 30	5	10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

—— 35 ACRES ——

farm land. In a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Arthur Kerlin was up in Tyrone last week on a business trip.

——The Misses Krise entertained as their guest yesterday, Miss Brisbin, of Lemont.

——C. F. Deininger went to Atlantic City on Saturday afternoon on a short vacation.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbane is spending the week in Bellefonte visiting friends.

——Miss Emilie and Grace Alexander spent Tuesday at Lemont visiting at the Dale home.

——Wagner Geiss has been reelected to the school at Oak Hall which he taught last year.

——'Squire Wm. M. Grove, of near Centre Hill, was doing some surveying in town Monday.

——Miss Mabel Zeigler, of Millheim, s visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Benj. Arney, on Church street.

——Miss Blanche Boal returned home a few days ago after a month's visit among friends in Lock Haven.

——Miss Mary Swartz, of Duncannon, Pa., is the guest of her friend, Miss Grace Smith since last Thursday.

——Mrs. Glover, wife of Dr. Glover, of Altoona, was the guest of her friend Miss Mame Kreamer on Friday and Saturday.

——Wm. Goheen, of Boalsburg, the popular auctioneer and general all-around good fellow, was in town on Monday.

——Will Conley and family, of Bellefonte, spent yesterday at the Conley home east of town and took in the picnic.

——Mr. John Bitner returned home last week, after making a short visit to his daughter, Mrs. Eugene Shadle, at Williamsport.

——M. L. Boberts, of Washington, D. C., joined his wife, nee Miss Amanda Krumbine, in her visit to her brother, John Krumbine.

——Miss Alda Sankey is at Milesburg at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Gregg, who is quite ill and has been for several weeks.

—Sumner Hosterman returned home Friday evening from a visit of several weeks with College chums at Hanover and other places.

——David Dale, of Lemont, and his friend Frank Leisenring, of Chambersburg, spent Saturday at Penn Cave and with friends in this town.

——Claire and Lizzie Kennedy, daughters of J. Q. A. Kennedy, of Johnstown, are visiting at the home of Chas. Arney, on Church street.

——Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. Smith, of Freeburg, Snyder county, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heckman, west of town the past week.

——Cal. Weaver, deputy under sheriff Condo, was in town Monday interviewing our merchants. He is traveling for a large house through the district.

——Miss Laura Schwab, of Philadelphia, and Miss Emma Cook, of Lewisburg, two very charming and vivacious young ladies are spending the week as guests of Miss Jennie Odenkirk.

——We were pleased to have a call from Rev. J. W. Boal, of Port Carbon, formerly the highly esteemed pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of this place, and who has many warm friends here.

——Prothonotary W. F. Smith and wife, of Bellefonte, took supper on Monday evening at Runkle's hotel. They had been visiting friends down the valley and were on their way home.

——D. F. Luse went to Altoona last Thursday in which locality he was taking orders for his hydrants. Mrs. Luse accompanied him to Tyrone where she visited relatives. They returned again Saturday.

——Jacob Winkelblech, one of the Reporter's old and promptly paying subscribers, of Coburn, gave our sanctum a call and put his label into the ranks of the 98's. He reports crops good in that section.

——H. S. Grove, one of our valley's young men, left on Monday for Palestine, Texas, where he expects to locate permanently. We hope he will succeed in this far off state and return with sheckles galore to his old home again.

——Mrs. H. F. Bitner and three sons, of Millersville, Pa., arrived last week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray. They had been spending several weeks enjoying the sea breezes at Atlantic City.

——Misses Anna and Ada Goodhart, daughters of ex-commissioner George Goodhart, of Centre Hill, started yesterday for an extended trip to Illinois and Wisconsin. They expect to remain in the west visiting their friends and relatives for about three months.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Hadn't Washed for 16 Years.

The Sunbury *Democrat* says: A few days ago Poor Director Koble was notified that there was a very sick man in a box car in the upper yard, and knowing that a little medicine would be cheaper than a funeral, he investigated the case. The charge was removed to the Farm below town and the necessary medicine administered. A bath heads the list of the unalterable rules of the place, to which proposition the stranger demurred most radically, but the evidence for the necessity of the job was overwhelming. The patient finally agreed and while the process of renovation was going on it was discovered that the supposed man so dressed when taken in charge, was a buxom woman of about 165 pounds. She was allowed to tarry a day and was then furnished with one of those fabulously low priced July outfits advertised by our merchants and sent off in the direction of Harrisburg. On leaving she remarked that if her 3½ cent per yard uniform held out until that city was reached she would discard it for men's attire again because dress goods won't go on freight trains. She has been on the "road" for sixteen years and had not washed in that time.

Delightful Vacation Trip.

Visiting Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lake Champlain and Lake George, Saratoga and the Highlands of the Hudson. Leave Philadelphia by special train August 17. The tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents. An experienced chaperon will also accompany the party, having especial charge of unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. aug5-2t

The Farmer's Outlook.

The statements of the fiscal year just ended show that the agricultural element of the country has enjoyed a greatly improved condition during the past year, while other statements received are equally gratifying as to the prospects for the coming year. The exportations of breadstuffs during the year ending June 20, 1897, amounted to $189,838,826 in value, against $136,846,845 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and $100,967,758 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. This is an increase of $53,000,000 in the pockets of the farmers for the year just ended for breadstuffs alone, as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of $79,000,000 compared with the year 1895. The exportations of cattle for the fiscal year just ended amounted to about $2,000,000 more than in the preceding year, fresh beef increased about $4,000,000 and hams $3,000,000.

How it is Done Out West.

A western paper, with ideas of its own as to the proper method of receiving pay from those it serves, has printed the following editorial: "Persons knowing themselves to be indebted to this office are requested to call and settle. All those indebted to this office and not knowing it, are requested to call and find out. All those knowing themselves indebted, and not wishing to call are requested to stay in one place long enough for us to catch them. All persons who are not indebted are requested to call and get indebted.

Lost in the Mountains.

About ten days ago two daughters of Thomas Ilgen, of Loganmills, aged 17 and 9 years, went to the mountains to get berries. Failing to return in the evening, a searching party was organized to look for them. Late in the night only they were found, the youngest one asleep and her sister sitting by her side silently weeping.

They had gotten lost and were unable to get righted again until night came on and enveloped them in darkness.

New Post Masters.

Up to date six Democratic post-masters have been made to walk the plank in this county and their places filled by Republicans, viz:

Hublersburg, T. L. Kessinger.
Milesburg, George Taylor.
Clarence, John Madill.
Madisonburg, Joseph Bierly.
Feidler, J. W. Geistweit.
Centre Mills, G. W. Diehl.

The above Republicans undoubtedly feel happy and believe prosperity has struck 'em. The next pull will be on Centre Hall.

Ribbons,
Straw Hats,
And Flowers,
Will be sold
AT COST,
To make room for new stock.
C. E. OSMAN & Co,

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
July 29	69	56	cloudy.
" 30	79	59	part cloudy.
" 31	80	57	part cloudy.
Aug. 1	80	56	part cloudy.
" 2	79	57	clear.
" 3	81	59	part cloudy.
" 4	85	58	clear.

Rainfall: July 30, midnight, .16 in.
Total rainfall in July 4.95 inches.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, JOHN HOWARD HARRIS, President; *College*, with four courses of study leading to degrees; *Academy*, a preparatory school; *Ladies' Institute*, a refined boarding school; *Music School* for both sexes; and *Art Studio*. For catalogue, address the Registrar, Wm. C. Gretzinger, Lewisburg, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

New Wheat	65
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	20
Barley	47
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	10
Sides	5

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at the public house of W. H. Runkle, in Centre Hall, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1897, —

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, being the property of Mary Smith, deceased:

NO. 1.—A house and lot situate in Centre Hall, bounded on the north by heirs of Sarah Harpster, deceased, on the east by Main street, on the south by W. H. Kreamer, and the west by an alley, containing one-fourth acre. Thereon erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

Stable, and all necessary outbuildings.

NO. 2.—A tract of wood-land, situate in Potter township, on Nittany Mountain, bounded on the north by lands of B. D. Brisbin and Jacob From, on the east and south by lands of George Floray, Adam Nearhood, Mrs. Bland and J. J. Arney, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Mollie Ross and Horner heirs, containing 63 acres, more or less.

NO. 3.—A tract of wood-land situate in Potter township, on Nittany Mountain, bounded on the north by J. J. Arney, on the east by A. B. McNitt, on the south by George Sweeney and Mrs. Martha Odenkirk, and on the west by Elizabeth Durst, containing 19 acres, more or less.

NO. 4.—A tract of wood-land, situate in Potter township, on Seven Mountains, bounded on the north by Dr. Charles Smith, on the east by Dr. Charles Smith and John Decker, on the south by W. J. Thompson, and on the west by A. O. Stover, containing 63 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—No. 1, one-half cash, and remainder in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Tracts Nos. 2, 3, and 4, cash.

S. W. SMITH, Executor.

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 26th day of July, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August the 23d day of August, 1897, and to continue 1 week. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT Constable's sale, the property of James A. Sweetwood, the following described articles: 1 horse, 2 hogs, buggy, cart, truck wagon, sleigh, mower, 2-horse sled, set chairs, 2 tables, cook stove, chest, bedstead, lot of shingles, logs at mill, together with all defendant's personal property. The same has been left in his possession at my pleasure, and all parties are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same in any manner whatever. EMILY ALEXANDER.

July15-3t

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New Summer Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

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In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

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Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

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ON
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HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Besides attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

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No. 1	Cures	Fever.
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Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

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GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Items of Interest on Feminine Topics.

The Queen's Parasol. Ningpo Work Bag. To Clean Gloves. New Fad of Fashionable Women. Etc., Etc.

THE QUEEN'S PARASOL.

The parasol or sunshade which the queen carried in procession, was presented to her by the oldest member of the House of Commons, the Hon. C. Villiers, who is known as the "Father of the House." The parasol was entirely covered with costly flounces of the finest Chantilly lace. It was mounted upon an ebony stick with gold top, and a knob handle of gun metal set with the Queen's cypher and V. R. I. in diamonds, and had an inscription in gold letters inlaid round the handle thus: "Presented to her Majesty on the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, by her oldest parliamentary member, C. Villiers."

NINGO WORK BAG.

Have you a Ningpo fan among your summer toggery? If so, you will appreciate the frivolous little work bag which can be fashioned from the rustic wind wooer. The fans are quite inexpensive, twenty cents being the price for the gayest designs in scarlet and orange. Let us suppose you have selected one as vivid in its coloring as the heart of a Jack Rose. Now, all you have to do is to prepare a bag of silk, leaving the bottom open, so the edges may be fastened to the edge of the fan. When the drawing strings are brought into place the pliable straw will curl upward, forming on each side of the silk bag quite a substantial guard for its contents. The handle, which is left on the fan, gives you a fine grip.—New Orleans Picayune.

TO CLEAN GLOVES.

Put the glove into a bowl and pour naphtha on it, squeezing it up in the hand and seeing that every part is thoroughly wet; so long as this is accomplished, not a great deal of naphtha need be used. Three or four tablespoonsful have been made to clean a pair of gloves.

Lay the wet glove on a clean cloth and use another for the rubbing, which should be gently continued until the glove is dry, using fresh parts of the cloth as it becomes soiled, and not neglecting any portion of the kid surface, or there will be streaks to show for this oversight.

Open the window for a few moments, and you may wear these same gloves, without the slightest odor from them in the course of an hour or two.

NEW FAD OF FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

The fashionable maids and matrons in town have taken unto themselves a brand new fad. They are actually crowding out the men from the shops which heretofore have catered only to masculine trade. No longer do the best dressed women in town purchase their shirt waists at a dry goods shop, nor their gloves and neckties at an establishment which purveys only to women patrons. It is to the men's furnishing stores they go when these and many other accessories of their toilet are purchased.

The idea is of English origin and comes straight from London. The price asked by the outfitter is invariably twice as much as the dry goods houses charge. This is particularly so in the case of shirt waists. But the fashionable woman will tell you that she gets her money's worth in the superior cut of the waist and the knowledge that it possesses all the latest frills.—New Orleans Picayune.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.

From the following list of Shakespeare's heroines it is evident that the bard had a knack for selecting beautiful names: Adriana, Aemilia, Alice, Anne, Andromache, Beatrice, Bianca, Blanche, Bona, Culphurnia, Cassandra, Celia, Ceres, Charmian, Cleopatra, Constance, Cordelia, Cressida, Desdemona, Diana, Dionyeza, Dorcas, Eleanor, Elinor, Elizabeth, Emila, Francisca, Gertrude, Goneril, Helen, Helena, Hermia, Hermione, Hero, Hippolyta, Imtogen, Iras, Iris, Isabel, Isabella, Jacquenetta, Jessica, Joan, Julia, Juliet, Juno, Kate, Katharina, Katherine, Lavinia, Lucetta, Lychorida, Margaret, Margery, Maria, Mariana, Marina, Miranda, Mopsa, Nerissa, Octavia, Olivia, Ophelia, Patience, Pauline, Perdita, Phebe, Phrynia, Portia, Regan, Rosalind, Rosalie, Sylvia, Tamora, Thaisa, Timandra, Titania, Ursula, Valeria, Venus, Viola, Violenta, Virgilia, Volumnia.

GOLD HOOP EARRINGS.

In spite of the continued protests by physicians and lovers of simplicity, the downfall of the earring is not yet accomplished. Not only that, but the newest earrings are far more of an offense than their immediate predecessors. It is announced that the immense jeweled hoops of a quarter of a century ago are again to be revived, and the announcement is considerably strengthened by the fact that several of the fashionable set in New York have already appeared wearing these striking articles of jewelry. The newest hoops are nearly as large as bracelets. They are studded with diamonds or other gems, but in some cases the chased gold is its own ornamentation. The effect is barbaric but not unbecoming. Women who have adopted this fashion prefer antique jewelry, when it is obtainable, to the modern imitations. Old Etruscan hoops, imported from Italy for a season's wear, are now particularly in demand.

LAUGHTER AND WRINKLES.

Nine persons out of ten, if asked to give what they consider the cause of wrinkles, would probably reply that it is worry and care. This, however, is by no means always the case, for, as a matter of fact, many of them come from laughing. There is, after all, an art in laughter, and to know how to laugh is really quite as important as to know when to do so. If you laugh with the sides of your face the skin will work loose in time, and wrinkles will form in exact accordance with the kind of laugh you indulge in. The man who always wears a smirk will have a series of semi-circular wrinkles covering his cheeks. A gambler, who is accustomed to suppress his feelings, generally has a deep line running from each side of his nose to the upper corner of his mouth, which in time extends to the chin, forming the shape of a half-moon. A cadaverous person is usually marked with two wrinkles, one on the jaw and the other under the eye, meeting at right angles at the cheek bones. The student's wrinkles form on the brow, while those of the schemer come round his eyes and resemble the spokes of a wheel.

LATEST IN SLEEVES.

There are at least a hundred kinds of new sleeves, from the severely plain graduating to the slightly fulled ones at the shoulders, and then those of extreme fluffiness. A very odd one for a grenadine gown is a puff of the grenadine, then a flounce of lace three inches deep, then another puff, more lace, still a smaller puff, and lace falling almost to hide the hand. For organdie and dimity gowns the tight sleeve is in high favor with the narrow ruche of the same organdie at intervals of every two or three inches from the wrist to a deep ruche at the shoulder. One graceful Persian lawn sleeve is made quite tight with three draped ruffles forming scollops, one over the other at the shoulders, and the lace of the yoke made a top scollop. The mountain resorts call for so many cloth gowns that great ingenuity is being used in the sleeves. The upper puff from the shoulder half way to the elbow is graceful, made from a plaid material, while the cloth from the cuff meets the upper in slashed tabs ornamented in three rows of buttons. Another fancy one is the reverse of this—the tabs being on the shoulder part and buttoned down at the elbow.

FASHION NOTES.

The embroidered cloths and cashmeres remain popular in heavy gowns.

Jet coronets are seen on many of the summer bonnets.

Trimmed skirts increase in favor as the season advances.

With the light hat or bonnet wear a white veil with black dots.

Sashes of chiffon and crepe de chine in light, dainty colors are a pretty feature of the summer gowns.

There is a rage in Paris for gray in every tint and tone and in every material from serge to satin brocade.

Some especially up to date purposes are of white leather stamped with violets.

Most of the new tucked evening gowns of gauzy material have rows of handsome Venetian lace insertion on bodice and skirt.

Cloth, pique, India silk, mousseline, chiffon and simple organdie are all honored alike, the question of perference being a purely a personal one.

Gros de Tours is one of the popular silks this summer, and has a soft finished corded surface, slightly heavier in quality than taffeta, but less glossy.

Dark blue veils are all the rage in Paris, with cornflower blue hats trimmed with feathers in two shades of blue, blue chiffon and green roses.

Pure snow white is in fashion again, and nothing can be much prettier than the colored straw hats trimmed with white chiffon, white ostrich feathers or dead white wings.

The season's frocks for little people are quite as elaborate as those designed for older people and follow closely the same rules in regard to smaller skirts and sleeves.

Tailor-made costumes have a much shorter coat than those worn last year, and are more closely fitted to the figure, so it is an easy matter to bring a last season's jacket up to date.

The patent leather half shoe is good form with the white gown. In fact, these shoes trimmed with perforated bands in graceful curves along the sides are the very newest summer footgear.

Wash silks, mousselines and chiffons are shown in truly surprising variety. Satin duchess, satin brocade, moire velours and taffeta in black are sold for skirts to be worn with dressy bodices.

Anything purple, green, red or blue seems to sell well at the silk counters. Although some grays, browns and deep pinks are displayed, brightness predominates, and it will be a gay season. Taffeta and foulard are reigning silks for summer.

Accordion-pleated skirts of black silk grenadine, canvas tulle, black Swiss muslin dotted in silk, fancy French and Russian nets and similar diaphanous textiles are made up over good foundations of brilliant Turkish red or golden-yellow satin.

The thin, diaphanous materials naturally call for lace frills and ribbon, while the heavier stuffs allow of greater severity in style and cut, but it is the total absence of color which gives them their peculiar charm and makes such gowns cool in appearance, as well as in fact.

The beautiful shades of green appear this summer in great variety. Some of the new tints are exquisitely delicate and beautiful, and combinations of green with certain shades of blue, violet, amber, brown and many shades of red are noted among Paris gowns and millinery.

True art in dress means a study of effect, not alone as pertains to the wearer, but as felt by the observer also, when the colorless costume therefore is recognized as a relief and comfort to the looker-on and a boon to the individual at one and the same time, the reason of its undying popularity is explained.

All the latest hats and bonnets are more or less transparent. If a straw, they are of the zephyr variety, light and cool; and countless new midsummer models are made of shirred and accordion plaited gauze, tulle, lisse, India mull and similar airy textures. The brims vary in size, as do the crowns, which are high, low and medium to suit all tastes and faces.

AN ANCIENT MEXICAN CITY.

A Curious Legend—Relics of the Empero Maximilian.

Queretaro was a town before the Spanish conquest, and was made a city in 1655. A legend of Queretaro is that an Otomite chief, Fernando de Tapia by name, undertook to convert the city to Christianity in a way that seems novel to us, but was common enough to his day. He came from Tulu with a challenge to the people of Queretaro to a fair stand-up fight. If he won the people surviving were to be baptized. The challenge was accepted, but, while the fight was in progress, a dark cloud came up, and the Blessed Santiago was seen in the heavens with a fiery cross, whereupon the people of Queretaro gave up and were baptized. They set up a stone cross to commemorate the event on the site of the present Church of Santa Cruz. There is scarcely a church in Mexico which has not a legend of this kind attached to it. The town is identified with the history of Mexico.

Here the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was ratified in 1848, and here Maximilian made his last stand in 1867, was obliged to surrender and was shot. Everybody is interested in Maximilian mainly on account of poor Carlotta, who by the way, has just obtained permission to revisit Mexico. Maximilian was executed on the Cerro de las Campanas, and with him Generals Miramin and Media. The place is marked by three little crosses of stone. The two generals were killed at the first volley, but Maximilian, who had requested that he be shot through the body that his mother might look upon his face, was only wounded, and a second firing was required to kill him. The emperor had been led to believe that Carlotta was dead. She became insane from grief and was kept in an asylum for many years, but she still lives, and still mourns for her dead husband and the loss of her throne. The United States government protested against the execution of Maximilian, but in vain, Juarez refusing to spare him. There are all kinds of relics of Maximilian in Mexico. The Yturbide theater, where he was tried and condemned, the table on which the death warrant was signed, the wooden stools on which the prisoners sat during the trial and the coffin of Maximilian, whose remains were subsequently sent to Austria and buried at Miramar. I confess I do not share in any sentiment of pity for Maximilian, who was an adventurer without a shadow of right in Mexico and took the chances of war. He was, it is true, a victim of Napoleon and of his own ambition and was very scurvily treated by those who had induced him to set up his throne; but to have released him would have been to establish a claimant for the Mexican throne. It was better that this man should die than that thousands should be sacrificed in the wars he would surely have fomented if he had been allowed to live.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Treacherous Chemicals.

It is remarkable how many really dangerous chemical compositions are daily handled in a great city with a carelessness which is appalling, but which the necessities of modern civilization demand in large amounts. Thousands of gallons of "liquid" carbonic acid gas in steel cylinders under high pressure may be seen at all hours being carted from place to place; other gases are similarly stored under pressure in "tubes," as, for instance, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrous oxide, all of which might expose the public to danger. Solid bricks of metallic sodium (kept under naphtha, of course) are every day carried from port to port as a part of a ship's cargo and dangerous accidents have occasionally occurred from the mixture of treacherous chemicals in the holds of tossing vessels.

A Plain Direction.

Canon Knox-Little told a good story once at a church congress. He said he remembered a gate in front of a beautiful church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door, "This is the Gate of Heaven," and underneath was the large notice, "Go round the other way."—Household Words.

THE MIDWAY GROUP.

UNCLE SAM'S TERRITORY IN THE FAR PACIFIC.

A Deserted Island Empire in Southern Seas Which Belongs to This Government—Millions of Wild Birds Its Sole Inhabitants.

How many persons in America know that the United States Government is the bona-fide owner of a very small group of islands and an excellent harbor more than half-way across the Pacific from San Francisco, within five days' steaming of Yokohama? Very few, perhaps.

Ask an Englishman, Japanese or Hawaiian to what country does the Midway group of islands belong and he will promptly answer, "The United States." It is even so. This group is as much a part of the Great Republic as are the islands off the coast of Maine and New York. All foreign powers dealing in the Pacific recognize the Midways as American territory, and consequently give them room in their promiscuous search for unclaimed domains. From 1867 until beaten threadbare by wind and rain the Stars and Stripes floated triumphantly over the group, and a flagstaff still remains as a declaration of American supremacy there.

The Midway group was first made known to the world by Capt. Brooks, of the bark Gambia. He named the two principal islands Upper Brooks and Lower Brooks, in honor of himself as discoverer. Welles harbor, the lagoon in which the islands are located, was also named by him. The reef encircling the group is pear-shaped, with the stem to the eastward. It describes an area of eighteen miles and is without a break save on the western side—the channel leading into Welles harbor. At the northwest point, however, there are detached rocks which break at high tide. From there all around the wall is compact and is about five feet high by eight or ten feet wide. This rock barrier passes around east and south to Sand, or Lower Brooks island, where it dips down to reappear two miles to the west. It then continues four miles in a semi-circular line, terminating at the harbor. This entrance is nearly a mile wide.

At the eastern extremity of Welles harbor, or stem of the pear, is Green island (also pear-shaped), nearly one by two miles in extent, and of an elevation varying from five to fifteen feet. It is covered with low shrubbery, abundant green grass and flowering vines. The soil is a mixture of powdered coral and sand, except on the south side, where the moulds extends to a depth of two feet. Away from the beach the land is very fertile and almost any semi-tropical plant will flourish. No black earth is to be found anywhere. The beach sand is remarkably white and is exceedingly hurtful to the eye. Excellent water is found at a depth of only five feet. There are at present two good wells on that island.

Four miles southwest of Green is Sand island, the largest and most important in the group. It is fifty-seven feet at its loftiest point. Upon this eminence is the staff referred to above, which at one time supported the American flag. Below it is an old house, occupied at various times in the years gone by, but now deserted and dilapidated. This island is covered with considerable shrubbery, grass and vines, but is not so fertile as its smaller neighbor to the northeast. In line with the swell from the harbor channel, it is subject to frequent alterations and transformations by the sea. Sometimes several hundred yards of terra firma are built up on its south end by the waves, only to be washed away and restored at some other point.

As this island appeared a few months ago it was beautifully enrobed in a coat of running vines, bright green and budding shrubbery. On the western side lay the wreck of an old vessel, which had evidently ventured too close to the reef and gone aground. Near the shore, on the same side, was to be seen what is perhaps the most impressive cemetery in all the world. Each grave is marked by a coral slab and protected by coral walls. There is not a word nor sign of any kind to indicate the names of the dead or their nationality. With only the splashing of the waves about them they have a quiet resting place indeed.

But if the Midway islands are noted for any one thing, that specialty is certainly the number and variety of its feathered population. Myriads of birds, large and small, are always hovering about the group—flying overhead and running about on the ground. Their nests are so thick at certain seasons that it is almost impossible to walk without stepping into them. The principal species of birds to be noticed are the suti-albatross, man-of-war hawk, tern, gannet, curlew, plover and ducks, the latter of several kinds. The suti-albatross is very large, frequently measuring eight feet from tip to tip. For table use it would fill the place of the ordinary goose. Its nest consists merely of a hole in the sand, into which is deposited one egg weighing about a pound. So thick are the eggs over the ground that thousands may be collected in a few hours. Eggs are therefore not at a premium in the Midway Islands market.

The lagoon teems with fish and turtle. As at the French frigate shoals and other land points in the same chain, the turtle are of the finest and attain enormous proportions. They are intercepted along the sandy beach without difficulty, turned on their backs and dragged away to a pot of boiling water which may be in waiting. The fish belong chiefly to the mackerel, mullet and perch families. Many of them are brilliantly colored, resembling the dolphin. A few hair seal are to be found, but as they have no commercial value they are never molested.

The Midway islands were never permanently settled. Shipwrecked parties have frequently found refuge there, but they were usually picked up by passing vessels before they had had a long residence on the group. A family by the name of Walker, with five or six others, lived for two years on Sand Island in the latter 80's. They subsisted well, but did not like the isolated life. It is estimated that, with proper facilities for cultivating the soil and developing the resources of the group, a hundred people could live there and make money.

The American title of the group dates from 1867. In that year Captain William Reynolds, cruising in the United States steamer Lackawanna, took formal possession and raised the United States flag over Sand Island. Captain Reynolds was in search of a suitable coaling station in the Pacific. Being impressed with the advantages of Welles Harbor, and finding the Midway group to be unclaimed by any power, he added the property to the territory of the United States. For some years the Pacific Mail Steamship Company maintained a station there, but finally gave it up for a similar post at Honolulu, which affords superior business advantages.

Just now the islands are uninhabited by man. Their pecuniary value to the Government of United States is not considerable, but in event of war the post might be of importance.—San Francisco Examiner.

"DOMESDAY BOOK."

Two Rare Volumes Preserved at Westminster.

The Domesday Book, often referred to, and perhaps very little understood, consists of two volumes, preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster, London. The volumes are written on vellum, and are of unequal size. The larger contains 382 pages, in folio, written in a small hand in double columns. The smaller book is a quarto, has 450 pages, and is written in a larger hand. Why the volumes are called "Domesday" is still in dispute. Some say that it is because the returns therein preserved were first deposited in one of the crypts of the Winchester Cathedral called Domus Dei, the House of God, and that Domesday is a perversion of Domus Dei. But the Domus Dei, God's house or hospital, did not have its rise until a century after the books were placed at Winchester, and there is an ancient chronicler, who probably had means of knowing, who says they were called Domesday because of their resemblance to "the last judgment in their universality and completeness." Originally intended as an instrument of oppression by William the Conqueror, whose death followed quickly upon its completion, Domesday Book became afterward the great authoritative document in all matters of dispute relating to boundaries and privileges connected with the real property of the British realm, which then embraced all the counties except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Durham. The King, on Christmas, 1085, ordered a general survey of the land to be made for the purpose of learning whether or no any advance could be made in the values, and that the royal revenues might thereby be increased. The returns showed a decrease in values in estates held by the subjects of the crown. And so thorough and specific was the survey that no other country possessed such accurate materials for its geographical history as are furnished for England by "Domesday Book."

Disease Germs in Soils.

It has been observed in France that in localities where animals are interred which have died of charbon, the germs of this infectious malady persist in the soils for many years, and that especially when cereal crops are cultivated upon such soils, there is great danger of contaminating healthy cattle with the same disease. In one case it was observed that many sheep which were pastured in a field in which two years before a single animal which had died of charbon was buried, were infested with the disease and died. In like manner, it is entirely probably that the germs of hog cholera may be preserved in the soil for many years, to finally again be brought into any activity which may prove disastrous for the owners of swine. Every effort should be made by agronomists to avoid infecting the soil by carcasses which are dead from any zymotic disease.

Cremation is the only safe method of disposing of such infected carcasses. The investigations of scientists have shown that there are many diseases of an infectious nature due to these germs, and that these germs may preserve their vitality in the soil. Among others may be mentioned yellow fever and tetanus, and the microbe producing the bubonic plague, which retains its vitality in the soil, and thus escape entire eradication.—Journal of the Franklin Institute.

Third Set of Teeth and Second Sight.

A Dunkirk (N.Y.,) woman, whose testimony is unimpeachable, has recently returned from a visit in Athens, Crawford County, Penn., and reports having seen a Mr. Scott, who, at the age of eighty-nine years, is cutting a new set of teeth. He already has nine beautiful new teeth and three more are nearly in sight. He reads his newspaper without glasses, having also regained his second sight.—Buffalo Courier-Record.

FREAKS OF A TORNADO.

Opened a Pocketbook, Uncoupled Cars and Scooped Up Cattle.

A tornado which swept over the Lyle (Minn.) district a week or so ago and did $30,000 damage was one of the most freakish on record.

There were several remarkable escapes, among them were those of the Peter Hanson family, living in Lyle. He was building a house, and with his family of six and three visitors was eating supper in the barn, which stood just west of the new house. The storm blew the barn, family and house across the prairie. All were carried over fifty feet, while the ruins of the building were carried a quarter of a mile.

After striking the Peter Hanson house the storm dodged around Dr. Frazier's residence, breaking a few windows there, and totally demolished the new house of Charles Christianson. Dr. Frazier's barn, however, went across the prairie in small pieces. A cow weighing 1,100 pounds was carried a hundred feet and so badly injured that she had to be killed. A cow that stood beside it and was also carried away escaped without a scratch.

Willis E. Bryan saw the storm coming and took his family to the cellar and had them stand against the west wall. Every stick of timber of the house was blown away and all escaped unhurt except Mr. Bryan, who had a big rock blown upon his foot as he stood in the cellar.

At Henry Hanson's house was a tightly closed pocketbook containing $190. The pocketbook was afterward found open, and lying beside it was a $10 bill. The $180 had been blown away.

The rotation of the tunnel split six freight cars into two divisions, sending three down the track and the other three up; while it broke the coupling the cars were uninjured.

The tornado traveled like a bouncing rubber ball, striking in one place, then rising and descending again. After striking Christianson's place, it rose up and dropped again half a mile east, when it struck two barns, then rose again and came down, taking a barn and granary two miles east of Lyle. From there on the storm seems to have broken and simply blown as a heavy wind, having lost its rotation.

A Medical Warning.

All medical men of large experience have frequently met with cases in which patients have placed a bottle of medicine to their lips and taken a draught of its contents in a dark room, under the impression that there was "only one bottle upon that shelf," when in reality some other member of the family had placed other bottles there. In this way serious cases of poisoning have occurred. In other instances a wife rising in the night to give some medicine to her husband or child has picked up the wrong bottle in the dim light, and administered a fatal dose, with terrible result.

Where medicine is ordered in drops, you should always obtain a medicine dropper from a drug store, and avoid attempting to drop the medicine from the bottle, as it requires a very steady hand and accurate counting to avoid mistake.

Finally, let me warn you against one common habit, which is closely connected with the use of bottles containing old medicines, and is strongly condemned by oculists, who most frequently meet with it—the habit of preserving old medicine droppers which have been used for dropping fluids into the eye. Quite frequently powerful medicines dry in these droppers, and when they are used some months afterward for the introduction of eye washes they produce symptoms which very seriously alarm the patient, and which may to some extent mystify the practitioner.—The Chautauqua.

Scientific Cutting.

Men of science sometimes make extraordinary demands upon the skill of instrument-makers. An interesting illustration is furnished by the instrument called the "microtome," the purpose of which is to cut excessively thin slices, or sections, of various substances, such as animal or vegetable tissues, for micropic examination. Microtomes have recently been invented, which, it is claimed, can cut successive sections each only one twelve-thousandth of an inch thick. The edge of the knife which makes such cuts appears perfectly smooth and straight when magnified fifty times.

Wealthy, But in the Poorhouse.

Though worth $50,000, James Webster, a farmer living four miles from Eldora, Iowa, will probably die in the county poorhouse. When the panic of 1893 came Webster turned his property into $50,000 in coin, and buried it in casks upon a farm which he still held as a tenant. Three months ago his mind failed and although he seems to have some recollection of burying his money, he cannot remember the hiding place. He is now a charge upon the county, having no relatives upon whom he can depend for support.

Valorous.

An old-time Lord Mayor of London, whose sporting experience was limited, rode forth one day to join the city hunt in the fields about Marylebone. Placed by his escort under a tree, his Lordship heard the hounds give tongue in the distance, and the sounds grew louder and louder, till one of the city scouts shouted out: "The hare comes this way, my Lord." The Lord Mayor rose to the occasion, and drawing his sword, he exclaimed heroically: "Let him come! I thank my God I fear him not!"—Household Words.

REV. DR TALMAGR

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

A Plea For Cheerfulness—Three Prescriptions For the Cure of Business Depression: Cheerful Conversation and Behavior, Proper Christian Investment, and a Great Spiritual Awakening.

TEXT: "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"—Lamentations iii., 39.

A cheerful interrogatory in the most melancholy book of the Bible! Jeremiah wrote so many sad things that we have a word named after him, and when anything is surcharged with grief and complaint we call it a jeremiad. But in my text Jeremiah, as by a sudden jolt, wakens us to a thankful spirit. Our blessings are so much more numerous than our deserts that he is surprised that anybody should ever find fault. Having life and with it a thousand blessings it ought to hush into perpetual silence everything like criticism of the dealings of God. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

While everything in our national finances is brightening, for the last few years the land has been set to the tune of "Naomi." There has been here and there a cheerful soloist, but the grand chorus has been one of lamentation, accompanied by dirges over prostrated commerce, silent manufactories, unemployed mechanism, and all those disorders described by the two short words, "hard times." The fact is that we have been paying for the bloody luxury of war more than thirty years ago. There were great national differences, and we had not enough Christian character to settle them by arbitration and treaty, and so we went into battle, expending life and treasure and well nigh swamping the national finances, and north and south, east and west, have ever since been paying for those four years' indulgence in barbarism.

But the time has come when this depression ought to end—yea, when it will end if the people are willing to do two or three things by way of financial medicament, for the people as well as Congress must join in the work of recuperation. The best political economists tell us that there is no good reason for continued prostration. Plenty of money awaiting investment. The national health with never so strong an arm or so clear a brain. Yet we go on groaning, groaning, groaning, as though God had put this nation upon gruel and allowed us but one decent breakfast in six months. The fact is, the habit of complaining has become chronic in this country, and after all these years of whimper and wailing and objurgation we are under such a momentum of snivel that we cannot stop.

There are are three prescriptions by which I believe that our individual and National finances may be cured of their present depression. The first is cheerful conversation and behavior. I have noticed that the people who are most vociferous against the day in which we live are those who are in comfortable circumstances. I have made inquiry of those persons who are violent in their jeremiads against these times, and I have asked them, "Now, after all, are you not making a living?" After some hesitation and coughing and clearing their throat three or four times they say stammeringly, "Y-e-s." So that with a great multitude of people it is not a question of getting a livelihood, but they are dissatisfied because they can't make as much money as they would like to make. They have only $2000 in the bank, where they would like to have $4000. They can clear in a year only $5000, when they would like to clear $10,000, or things come out just even. Or in their trade they get $3 a day when they wish they could make $4 or $5. "Oh," says some one, "are you not aware of the fact that there is a great population out of employment, and there are hundreds of the good families of this country who are at their wits' end, not knowing which way to turn?" Yes, I know it better than any man in private life can know that sad fact, for it comes constantly to my eye and ear, but who is responsible for this state of things?

Much of that responsibility I put upon men in comfortable circumstances who by an everlasting growling keep public confidence depressed and new enterprises from starting out and new houses from being built. You know very well that one despondent man can talk fifty men into despondency, while one cheerful physician can wake up into exhilaration a whole asylum of hypochondriacs. It is no kindness to the poor or the unemployed for you to join in this deploration. If you have not the wit and the common sense to think of something cheerful to say, then keep silent.

Now I will make a contract. If the people of the United States for one week will talk cheerfully, I will open all the manufactories, I will give employment to all the unoccupied men and women, I will make a lively market for your real estate that is eating you up with taxes. I will stop the long processions on the way to the poorhouse and the penitentiary and I will spread a plentiful table from Maine to California and from Oregon to Sandy Hook, and the whole land shall carol and thunder with national jubilee. But says some one, "I will take that contract, but we can't affect the whole nation." My hearers and readers, representing as you do all professions, all trades and all occupations, if you should resolve never again to utter a dolorous word about the money markets, but by manner and by voice and by wit and caricature and, above all, by faith in God to try to scatter this national gloom, do you not believe the influence would be instantaneous and widespread? The effect would be felt around the world. For God's sake and for the sake of the poor and for the sake of the employed quit growling. Depend upon it, if you men in comfortable circumstances do not stop complaining, God will blast your harvests and see how you will get along without a corn crop, and He will sweep you with floods, and He will devour you with grasshoppers, and He will burn your city. If you men in comfortable circumstances keep on complaining, God will give you something to complain about. Mark that!

The second prescription for the alleviation of financial distress is proper Christian investment. God demands of every individual state and nation a certain proportion of their income. We are parsimonious. We keep back from God that which belongs to him, and when we keep back anything from God he takes what we keep back, and he takes more. He takes it by storm, by sickness, by bankruptcy, by any one of the 10,000 ways which he can employ. The reason many of you are cramped in business is because you have never learned the lesson of Christian generosity. You employ an agent. You give him a reasonable salary, and, lo, you find out that he is appropriating your funds, besides the salary. What do you do? Discharge him. Well, we are God's agents. He puts in our hands certain moneys. Part is to be ours, part is to be His. Suppose we take all, what then? He will discharge us. He will turn us over to financial disasters and take the trust away from us. The reason that great multitudes are not prospered in business is simply because they have been withholding from God that which belongs to Him. The rule is, give and you will receive, administer liberally and you shall have more to administer. I am in full sympathy with the man who was to be baptized by immersion, and some one said, "You had better leave your pocketbook out; it will get wet." "No," said he, "I want to go down under the wave with everything. I want to consecrate my property and all to God." And so he was baptized. What we want in this country is more baptized pocketbooks.

The only safe investment that a man can make in this world is in the cause of Christ. If a man give from a superabundance, God may or he may not respond with a blessing, but if a man give until he feels it, if a man give until it fetches the blood, if a man give until his selfishness cringes and twists and cowers under it, he will get not only spiritual profit, but he will get paid back in hard cash or in convertible securities. We often see men who are tight-fisted who seem to get along with their investments very profitably, notwithstanding all their parsimony. But wait. Suddenly in that man's history everything goes wrong. His health fails, or his reason is dethroned, or a domestic curse smites him, or a midnight shadow of some kind drops upon his soul and upon his business. What is the matter? God is punishing him for his small heartedness. He tried to cheat God, and God worsted him. So that one of the recipes for the cure of individual and national finances is more generosity. Where you bestowed $1 on the cause of Christ give $2. God loves to be trusted, and he is very apt to trust back again. He says: "That man knows how to handle money. He shall have more money to handle." And very soon the property that was on the market for a great while gets a purchaser, and the bond that was not worth more than fifty cents on a dollar goes to par, and the opening of a new street doubles the value of his house, or in any way of a million God blesses him.

Once the man finds out that secret and he goes on to fortune. There are men whom I have known who for ten years have been trying to pay God $1000. They have never been able to get it paid, for just as they were taking out from one fold of their pocketbook a bill mystericusly somehow in some other fold of their pocketbook there came a larger bill. You tell me that Christian generosity pays in the world to come. I tell you it pays now, pays in hard cash, pays in Government securities. You do not believe it? Ah, that is what keeps you back. I knew you did not believe it. The whole world and Christendom is to be reconstructed on this subject, and as you are a part of Christendom let the work begin in your own soul. "But," says some one, "I don't believe that theory, because I have been generous and I have been losing money for ten years." Then God prepaid you, that is all.

What because of the money that you made in other days? You say to your son, "Now I will give you $500 every year as long as you live." After awhile you say, "Well, my son, you prove yourself so worthy of my confidence I will just give you $20,000 in a single lump." And you give it to him, and he starts off. In two or three years he does not complain against you: "Father is not taking care of me. I ought to have $500 a year." You prepaid your son, and he does not complain. There are thousands of us now who can this year get just enough to supply our wants. But did not God supply for us in the past and has he not again and again and again paid us in advance? In other words, trusted you all along—trusted you more than you had a right to ask? Strike, then, a balance for God. Economize in anything rather than in your Christian charities. There is not more than one out of 300 of you who ever give enough to do you any good, and when some cause of Christianity, some missionary society or Bible society or church organization, comes along and gets anything from you what do you say? You say: "I have been bled." And there never was a more significant figure of speech than that used in common parlance. Yes, you have been bled, and you are spiritually emaciated, when if you had been courageous enough to go through your property and say: "That belongs to God, and this belongs to God, and the other thing belongs to God," and no more dared to appriate it to your own use than something that belonged to your neighbor, instead of being bled to death by charities you would have been reinvigorated and recuperated and built up for time and for eternity. God will keep many of you cramped in money matters until the day of your death unless you swing out into larger generosities.

People quote as a joke what is a divine promise, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it will return to thee after many days." What did God mean by that? There is an allusion there. In Egypt when they sow the corn it is at a time when the Nile is overflowing its banks, and they sow the seed corn on the waters, and as the Nile begins to recede this seed corn strikes in the earth and comes up a harvest, and that is the allusion. It seems as if they are throwing the corn away on the waters, but after awhile they gather it up in a harvest. Now says God in His word, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall come back to thee after many days." It may seem to you that you are throwing it away on charities, but it will yield a harvest of green and gold—a harvest on earth and a harvest in heaven. If men could appreciate that and act on that, we would have no more trouble about individual or national finances.

Prescription the third, for the cure of all our individual and national financial distresses, a great spiritual awakening. It is no mere theory. The merchants of this country were positively demented with the monetary excitement in 1857. There never before nor since has been such a state of financial depression as there was at that time. A revival came, and 500,000 people were born into the kingdom of God. What came after the revival? The grandest financial prosperity we have ever had in this country. The finest fortunes, the largest fortunes in the United States, have been made since 1857. "Well," you say, "what has spiritual improvement and revival to do with monetary improvement and revival?" Much to do. The religion of Jesus Christ has a direct tendency to make men honest and sober and truth telling, and are not honesty and sobriety and truth telling auxiliaries of material prosperity?

If we could have an awakening in this country as in the days of Jonathan Edwards of Northampton, as in the days of Dr. Finley of Basking Ridge, as in the days of Dr. Griffin of Boston, the whole land would rouse to a higher moral tone, and with that moral tone the honest business enterprise of the country would come up. You say a great awakening has an influence upon the future world. I tell you it has a direct influence upon the financial welfare of this world. The religion of Christ is no foe to successful business. It is its best friend. And if there should come a great awakening in this country, and all the banks and insurance companies and stores and offices and shops should close up for two weeks and do nothing but attend to the public worship of Almighty God, after such a spiritual vacation the land would wake up to such financial prosperity as we have never dreamed of. Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for that which is to come. But, my friends, do not put too much emphasis on worldly succers as to let your eternal affairs go at loose ends. I have nothing to say against money. The more money you get the better, if it comes honestly and goes usefully. For the lack of it sickness dies without medicine, and hunger finds its coffin in an empty bread tray, and nakedness shivers for clothes and fire. All this canting tirade against money, as though it had no practical use, when I hear a man indulge in it, makes me think the best heaven for him would be an everlasting poorhouse. No; there is a practical use in money, but while we admit that we must also admit that it cannot satisfy the soul, that it cannot pay for our ferriage across the Jordan of death, that it cannot unlock the gate of heaven for our immortal soul.

Yet there are men who act as though packs of bonds and mortgages could be traded off for a mansion in heaven, and as though gold were a legal tender in that land where it is so common that they make pavements out of it. Salvation by Christ is the only salvation. Treasures in heaven are the only incorruptible treasures. Have you ever ciphered out that sum in loss and gain, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" You may wear fine apparel now, but the winds of death will flutter it like rags. Homespun and a threadbare coat have sometimes been the shadow of robes white in the blood of the Lamb.

All the mines of Australia and Brazil, strung in one carcanet, are not worth to you as much as the pearl of great price you remember, I suppose, some years ago the shipwreck of the Central America? A storm came on that vessel. The surges tramped the deck and swept down through the hatches, and there went up a hundred voiced death shriek. The foam on the jaw of the wave. The pitching of the steamer, as though it would leap a mountain. The glare of the signal rockets. The long cough of the steam pipes. The hiss of extinguished furnaces. The walking of God on the wave. Oh, it was a stupendous spectacle. But that ship did not go down without a struggle. The passengers stood in long lines trying to bail it out, and men unused to toil tugged until their hands were blistered and their muscles were strained. After awhile a sail came in sight. A few passengers got off, but the most went down. The ship gave one lurch and was lost.

So there are men who go on in life—a fine voyage they are making out of it. All is well till some euroclydon of business disaster comes upon them, and they go down. The bottom of this commercial sea is strewn with the shattered hulks. But because your property goes shall your soul go? Oh, no. There is coming a more stupendous shipwreck after awhile. This world—God launched it 6000 years ago, and it is sailing on, but one day it will stagger at the cry of "Fire!" and the timbers of the rocks will burn, and the mountains flame like masts, and the clouds like sails in the judgment hurricane. God will take a good many off the deck, and others out of the berths, where they are now sleeping in Jesus. How many shall go down? No one will know until it is announced in heaven one day: "Shipwreck of a world! So many millions saved! So many millions drowned!"

Because your fortunes go, because your house goes, because all your earthly possessions go, do not let your soul go. May the Lord Almighty, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, save your souls!

HALF A MILLION IN FLAMES.

Peoria Grape Sugar Plant Completely Destroyed by Fire.

A despatch from Peoria, Ill., says: The main building of the Peoria Grape Sugar Company was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is $500,000, the total insurance carried being $460,000, of which nearly $300,000 was on the burned building and contents.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time for the transfer of the company to the new glucose trust, but it is not known here whether the deal has progressed so far that the loss falls on the new combine or the original company. The works are owned by a corporation in which the Drake estate of St. Paul is the principal stockholder, with A. M. Drake as President; Levi Mayer, of Chicago, Vice President, and Samuel Woolner, of Peoria, Secretary and Treasurer.

The fire broke out at 7 o'clock in the sulphur room, apparently with an explosion. The factory shut down Sunday because of the coal famine, and only enough steam was made to keep up the fire pressure. The sprinkler system worked promptly, but the explosion had filled the basement with flames, and nothing could be done to stop them. The immense eight-story building, 170x70 feet, was completely destroyed, the walls soon falling in.

It contained a great deal of valuable machinery, the vacuum pans alone costing $75,000. The dry storage house and ware-house, across the railroad tracks, were saved or the loss would have been several hundred thousand greater. The works employed 400 men and used 15,000 bushels of corn a day. They will be rebuilt as soon as possible. Of the insurance $175,000 was carried here and the balance in Chicago.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 75
High Grade Extra			4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	72¼		73¾
CORN—No. 2 White	33		34
Oats—Southern & Penn	23		23½
RYE—No. 2	40		40½
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	12 00		13 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 00		13 00
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	7 00		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	85		1 25
Seconds			70
CORN—Dry Pack			65
Moist			55
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	9	@	9¼
City Cows	7		7½
Southern No. 2	6		7
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	35	@	38
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shis.	7	@	7¼
Clear ribsides	7¾		6
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			9 75
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	16½	@	17
Under Fine	16		16½
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	8¾	@	9
N. Y. Flats	8¾		9⅛
Skim Cheese	3½		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	10	@	10¼
North Carolina	8½		9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	15	@	16
Ducks, per lb	10		12
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	5 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 00
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00
NEW YORK			
FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81⅝		82⅜
RYE—Western	40		41
CORN—No. 2	30		31
OATS—No. 3	21		21¾
BUTTER—State	10		14
EGGS—State	12½		13
CHEESE—State	7¾		7⅝
PHILADELPHIA.			
FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74		74¾
CORN—No. 3	30		30¾
OATS—No. 2	24½		25
BUTTER—State	15½		16
EGGS—Penna ft	10¾		11

Feeding of Children.

Many parents do not even have the instinct as to feeding their young that the lower order of animals have, says Dr. J. A. Work, of Elkhart, Ind. They do not seem to know that the infant, as a rule, brings its natural life and health-sustaining food with it, but are ready to feed it with all manner of food which manufacturers have been actuated to invent from whatever motive. They know the child's stomach only as a receptacle, and are slow to learn that any food will harm the digestive apparatus, because they (the parents, or perchance the grandmother) are fond of such food. I have known well-meaning mothers to feed their babies with mince pie, fried potatoes, all kinds of fruits, meats, nuts, and all before the child had a sign of a tooth. And when the almost universal rational artificial food (cow's milk) has to be given, such kindness is bestowed that the child gets all that it wants and whenever it wants it, regardless of the impaired condition of the digestive organs. Often food is given where drink only is necessarily required by the fretting child. In many instances, if not death, irreparable injury is produced by urging children to fill or gorge their stomachs with fresh food, while a large portion of the former meal in a decomposed condition remains. The result of a continuation of this very common habit is obvious to the pathologist.

He Knew.

A short time ago a well-known yachtsman had among the crew of his cutter a young German sailor who spoke very broken English. One night, in Long Island Sound, while the yacht was sailing along the shore with a light breeze, a heavy fog shut out the view. Carl was ordered to keep heaving the lead, so that too close an approach to the shore might be guarded againt. Poor Carl was in a dilemma, for he did not know enough English to pronounce the different soundings. However, he got the lead and line and went to the side of the yacht, determined to do his best. The breeze had died away, and although the yacht was known to be near the land, danger was not apprehended. When Carl hove the lead he discovered shallow water, and knew that a current was setting the boat inshore so he called, but in rather a low voice, for he was a little afraid that his language would be made fun of,

"Nod much vasser here!"

No one appeared to pay attention to him, so he threw the lead again, and advised,

"Bedder get oud of here!"

Just then the yacht slid up on the beach, and Carl, with a triumphant ring in his voice, shouted,

"Didn't I tole yer so?"—Harper's Round Table.

The Use of the Megaphone.

The reports of the rowing contests have all contained reference to the megaphone, through which the various coaches communicated with the crews, and accounts from the training headquarters had similar references. The simple instrument is found to be so valuable as a means of communication that it is now looked upon as a part of the necessary pharaphernalia in a rowing contest. The megaphone is simply a large cone from thirty to forty-eight inches long, made of waterproof fibre or light metal. The voice of a person speaking into the small end is carried easily a distance of a mile, while a loud call, when neither wind nor obstructions interfere, may be heard on the water, in open country or along the shore a distance of two miles.

The instrument is often used as a receiver also. The small end is placed at the ear, and sounds from a distance which would otherwise be inaudible can be heard distinctly. The instrument is usually held in the hands of the person who uses it, like a speaking trumpet, but it is constructed so that it can be fixed to a tripod or a swivel, and the person using it may remain seated and direct it to any point. By means of the megaphone the audience at nearly all open-air athletic meetings are informed as to the winners, and at these places, as well as in the rowing world, it has become an invaluable instrument.—New York Tribune.

Growing Spiders for Market.

Utilizing the good gifts of nature is an excellent thing when properly conducted, but very few people will appreciate that form of utilization which is described in a bulletin of the Division of Entomology. According to this account there is carried on in a small village in France and also in a small place near Philadelphia the unique industry of growing spiders for market. These creatures are raised with a view to stocking the cellars of wine merchants, in order that they may weave cobwebs over the wine bottles. These spiders are sold at the rate of ten dollars per hundred, and the people engaged in this industry are doing a flourishing business. The value of a cobweb-covered bottle is likely to be sadly diminished as soon as the facts about this new branch of trade becomes known.

Rock Pictures.

There are on the face of the basaltic rock in Lake County, Ore., a large number of pictures of Indians, animals, birds and reptiles of various sorts. They have evidently been cut with some sharp instrument, and the work is very creditable, some of the drawings being excellent. The figures and pictures are arranged in rows and groups. It is thought that the pictures resemble those found in Central America and Mexico. Students of archaeology are of the opinion that they may indicate the existence of a civilization which long ago passed from the memory and knowledge of man.

Nice Things to Play With.

Shells filled with frozen dynamite are one of the most recent inventions for killing people. The inventor declares that these projectiles, when fired will smash anything into bits, whether it be a wooden box or an iron clad. The frozen dynamite is packed in the cavity of the shell, and does not explode until the missile strikes an object. Another entirely new feature of the missile is a slow-burning fuse, sufficiently insulated from the charge to prevent premature explosion while the shell is traversing the designated distance. At a recent trial a shell went clean through a three-inch steel plate at one hundred yards' range, and then exploded, shattering the plate to bits. The inventor believes that a few of his shells would be sufficient to silence the most powerful enemy in war times.

Queer Looking World.

Supposing that you had been born blind, and after living many years shut out from the beautiful things of the world, some skilled surgeon should give to you your sight, wouldn't you have some marvelous experiences? says the Chicago Record. An old man who had been born blind had his sight thus restored to him. At first he started violently and was afraid of the strange things around him, the hugeness of his room and its contents. One of the first things he saw at the window was a flock of sparrows.

"What are they," asked the physician.

"I think they are teacups," was the reply.

A watch was then shown to him, and he knew what it was, probably because he heard it tick. Later, on seeing the flame of a lamp, he tried to pick it up, not having the slightest idea of its nature.

Legality of the Telephone.

In an accounting case recently held in Indiana the defendants sought to introduce as evidence a conversation held over the telephone between the parties to the litigation. Objection was raised, and the court ruled in favor of the defendants, saying: "I find this point has never been ruled upon. I think it is time that a precedent were established. I now admit the legality of the telephone, and the conversation will be permitted to go in as evidence."

What is Tetterine?

It is a fragrant, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and all roughness on the skin. It stops pain and heals at once and if properly used will positively cure even the worst of chronic cases. 50 cents at a drug store or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Only those can sing in the dark who have a light in the heart.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1895.

You can very often count your friends by your dollars.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Some of our happiest moments are spent in air castles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A woman who marries for a home pays big rent.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

That which is lightly gained is little valued.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

He loves thee well who makes thee weep.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.
R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

A New Jersey Woman Expresses Her Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for Relief.

"Will you kindly allow me," writes Miss Mary E. Saidt to Mrs. Pinkham, "the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking your Compound? I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration and general debility, caused by falling of the womb. It seemed as though my back would never stop aching. I could not sleep. I had dull headaches. I was weary all the time, and life was a burden to me. I sought the seashore for relief, but all in vain. On my return I resolved to give your medicine a trial. I took two bottles and was cured. I can cheerfully state, if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw the advertisement, and there would be happier homes. I mean to do all I can for you in the future. I have you alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am very grateful."
—MISS MARY E. SAIDT, Jobstown, N. J.

Here It Is!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

CANCER CURED AT HOME; send stamp for book. Dr. J. B. HARRIS & CO., Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SILOS
HOW TO BUILD ASK
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

$12 to $35 PER WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11 and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

Chickens EARN Money

IF YOU GIVE THEM HELP.

You cannot do this unless you understand them and know how to cater to their requirements; and you cannot spend years and dollars learning by experience, so you must buy the knowledge acquired by others. We offer this to you for only 25 cents.

YOU WANT THEM TO PAY THEIR OWN WAY

even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience (**Only 25c.**) of a practical poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

Sent postpaid for twenty-five cents in stamps.

Book Publishing House
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

DNU 31

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. 50 CTS.

1897 **Columbia BICYCLES** STANDARD OF THE WORLD. $75

All bicycles look pretty much alike when shining with enamel; the question is what lies underneath.

No guessing about the quality of material beneath the glittering coat of Columbia bicycles—you know the unequalled strength of the 5% Nickel Steel Tubing used exclusively in Columbias—it gives you a feeling of complete safety.

1896 COLUMBIAS, $60.

Hartford Bicycles, Second only to Columbias, *$50, $45, $40, $30.*

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer; by mail from us for one 2-cent stamp.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 5

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

At 4 o'clock, 4 minutes, Saturday afternoon, (July 24),

The Wilson Tariff Bill

Passed into history, and

The New Dingley bill

Went into effect. The friends of the Wilson bill say that it lowered the prices of all kinds of goods, to the great benefit of the consumer, and the opponents of the bill agreed that they are right as far as lowering prices is concerned.

NOW THEN,

We want every person in Centre Co. to kno that (thanks to our immense sales) our entire stock today has been bought for cash since the Wilsen bill went into effect. The prices in every department of the Big Store are down to rock bottom.

It is the intention and purpose of the Dingley bill to advance prices of manufactured goods and all agree it will do it.

Now is Your Time to buy at The Racket.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

We Want Feet....

To fit our shoes. If you've got a pair, (feet we mean), bring them to us that we may fit them with shoes that will be so high in quality and low in price that you will doubt our ability to obtain such shoes honestly. We will explain in advance however, that we offer them at such prices for the purpose of disposing of our Summer stock, as well as odds and ends, prior to filling up for the Fall season.

The above refers to Black goods entirely.

Our Russet Stock,

We offer you at twenty-five per cent. off the regular retail price.

These bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Come early and take advantage of them.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

A Blaze in Bellefonte.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning fire was discovered in what is known as McCafferty's block, near the P. R. R. depot. The building was a large frame structure used as tenement house. It was unoccupied at the time of the fire and was undergoing repairs for damages occasioned by another fire a few months since. It was one of the most stubborn fires ever seen in Bellefonte and the fire department labored over three hours before the flames were subdued. The fire also spread to the boiler shop of Hogarth and Huffman, and damaged it considerably. The entire loss is fully covered by insurance The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The General Rule.

It is the rule, remember, for the preacher's wife to get the cash receipts of her husband for marriage ceremonies performed, hence there should be no fear on the part of those entering the benedict state of the man of the pulpit getting rich on liberal contributions to the minister on nuptial occasions; besides better-halves always find a way to keep the pin money pocket book down to a reasonable level.

Presbyterian Appointments.

Rev. Daniel Mitterling will preach at Centre Hill Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock; Rev. J. W. Boal will preach at Centre Hall Sabbath afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Should Rev. Boal be called away Rev. Mitterling will fill the appointment at Centre Hall.

Death of a Child.

We learn of the death of a 4-year old son of William Neff, at Sprucetown, on Wednesday afternoon, from an attack of spinal meningitis. We have no farther particulars.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices does the business.

PLEASANTLY SURPRISED.

The Friends of D. F. Luse Help Him Celebrate His Birthday.

On the evening of 3rd inst., Mrs. D. F. Luse gave her husband a pleasant surprise, it being his 60 birthday anniversary; her assistants were L. L. Smith and wife and Floaty Clements. The guests of the evening Mrs. Luse had invited, were Rev. Rearick and all Odd Fellows in town, of which the following were present, of Centre Hall lodge, No. 895, B. D. Brisbin, D. D. elect of Centre county, J. S. Rowe, G. W. Nerhood, J. H. Puff, W. A. Sando, Sam'l Shoop, Dr. C. E. Emerick, G. S. Clements, J. W. Henney, W. B. Garis, F. E. Arney, and of Lewistown No. 93, A. S. Kerlin. A handsome chair was presented with the inscription, "Presented by 895 to the Secretary." Refreshments entered into the pleasures of the occasion. All being in readiness, Mr. Luse was called from up town and in his paint stained overalls was ushered into the assembly almost dumbfounded.

The Union S. S. Picnic.

The picnic of the Centre Hall Sabbath schools in Conley's woods, yesterday, was generally attended by our people with many visitors from the vicinity. The day was fine, save that it was uncomfortably warm.

The Pleasant Gap band was in attendance and discoursed fine music. The committee arranged for suitable games and amusements for the young, and the half dozen ministers present lent edification by 10 minute addresses. All, old and young, found it a day for pleasant enjoyment.

The baskets contained the best of the season, and the ladies come in for a big share of credit for the elegance of their set-out of good things.

What Can be Done.

C. E. Loetzer, a representative of Frost's Sons, Towanda, fire hydrant, gatevalve, &c., mf'g comp., was here today interviewing burgess and councilmen in the matter of fire protection for our town. Being an expert he is of the firm opinion three streams can be thrown from large hose, from our main, with the head so near and direct. Hope our boro' fathers will come to some understanding with him under such favorable representations, as it would be possible for our town to have the needed fire protection inside of four weeks.

Out of Order.

During the last month or more several of the street lamps in the borough have been very seriously out of order. Carelessness of this kind should not be indulged by the authorities, because the lamps have become a most useful necessity to our streets.

When new lamp posts are planted they should be on the outside curb like in all other towns, thus giving more light to the opposite side the street and less liable to be hidden by trees and shrubbery.

A Good Remedy.

The fly nuisance is pretty bad this year. Here is a remedy that is said to be a good one: Take a tablespoonful of ground black pepper and mix it with two teaspoonfuls of brown sugar; moisten the compound with milk, and place where are rays of light. The flies will generally be attracted to it and eat greedily. If they do it will be their last meal, for the least of it is poison to a fly.

J. T. Johnston Dead.

John T. Johnston, aged sixty-seven years, a clerk in the department of internal affairs at Harrisburg, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at his home in Bellefonte. Mr. Johnston had not been in good health for some time, but was able to be about. He complained of feeling tired and lay on a lounge to take a rest; he died a few moments later.

House Destroyed by Fire.

The house situated at the east end of Lemont, owned by Wm. Keller, of this township and occupied by his daughters, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The ladies were away from home at the time of the fire, and it is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary. We have not yet learned whether the house was insured.

Death of Orrin Dale.

On last Monday the death of Orrin Dale, son of Philip Dale, of Lemont, occurred at his home in Milton, where he had been a telegraph operator for quite a number of years. Mr. Dale was aged about thirty years and the cause of his death was diabetes. He is survived by a family.

Not a Candidate.

Gov. Hastings denies that he is a candidate for Quay's seat in the Senate but Quay allows he is and thinks he can see the handle sticking out. Quay should know all about that, for himself often denied he was a candidate yet when the time came around he was in it up to his chin.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

WATER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Plant to be Bettered and Further Improved.

The water company will soon begin to add additional betterments to its plant, in accord with its policy to keep in advance of the growth of our town with one of the most complete systems in the state and at rates one half, and less, the average of other towns. In the outstart one spring supplied the village, since that some four new springs were developed and added as the growth of the town demanded. The supply, in times of greatest scarcity, at no time was less than an average of twelve barrels per day to each family, of fresh and pure water direct from the mountain springs. From this minimum the supply has been up to 30 and 40 barrels a day per family. We have a natural head that will throw a large stream on a three story house by use of plug and hose only. The pressure is 80 lbs. to the square inch which can be increased to about 125 lbs. What magnificent facility to fight fires, at a cost less than any other town, saying nothing of the reduction of one half in insurance rates. We frequently called the attention of our boro' authorities to these great advantages and trust that wise action will not be delayed.

Troubles of the Sankeys

The Philadelphia Times: Claiming to be animated by fear of bodily injury, Mrs. Cloerice L. Sankey, on Friday last, swore out before Magistrate Jermon a warrant for the appearance of her husband, Samuel K. Sankey, a prominent real estate operator of West Philadelphia, and when he appeared before the Magistrate on Monday last she repaired to their home, at 750 North Forty-first street, and aided by a dozen men, completely dismantled the house, removing carpets, furniture and all movables in four large vans, leaving her whereabouts a mystery.

The couple were married three years ago and for a time appeared perfectly happy. Mr. Sankey was the owner of a number of houses in West Philadelphia, and these, it is claimed by his wife, he deeded to her. She also claims as hers the house in which they and Mr. Sankey's three children lived, as well as the contents, which she removed on Monday. Mr. Sankey has sworn out warrants for her arrest on the charge of larceny, and in addition will bring suit to recover the real estate as well as to replevin the household goods.

(Samuel K. Sankey is a native of Millheim and a son of Jacob Sankey now also residing in Philadelphia.)

Petty Thieving.

There have been many complaints of late from many of our citizens of the robbery of hen coops, gardens and corn cribs, and there seems to be no let up until some thief gets his hide punctured again with a load of shot or a rifle ball. For some time past there was little to complain of in these depredations, but for some weeks back they have broken out afresh, and if it continues there will be need of an organization of a vigilance committee and the stringing up to a telephone pole of one or two characters in the town who have been known to make the midnight raids.

A Bellefonter Killed.

Amos Parsons, whose home is in Bellefonte, was almost instantly killed at Atlantic City, last Sunday, in a runaway accident. Parsons was driving a team of horses and carriage about the city. The horses took fright and dashed down the street into a pole throwing Parsons under their hoofs, and trampled him. He was alive when picked up but died about twenty minutes after being taken to a hospital. He was about twenty years old.

Trial List.

For August term of court commencing on Monday, August 23, 1897.

Use of H. H. Vandyke vs. J. B. Musser.

Davis and Parks vs. G. W. Emigh.

Simon Sellers vs. Frank P. Blair.

Henry Keeh vs. R. C. Gilliland, administrator.

L. A. Schaeffer vs. J. H. Reifsnyder.

Kern, Lauderbach & Co. vs. Louis Doll & Son.

Frightened Away.

Last Sunday night Ed. J. Wolf was awakened by some one attempting to force an entrance into their residence, and he fired several shots from a revolver to give the alarm. The thief fled at the first shot and escaped without any one getting a glimpse of him. An entrance to the house had not been effected.

Rain Breaks the Heat.

The thunder gust last evening broke the hot spell of the three previous days, and a cool wave has taken its place. There was sharp thunder last night and a rainfall of a little over half an inch. The indications are for more rain to-day.

Large Yield of Wheat.

Our neighbors over in Sugar Valley are standing a fair chance to be up head for large yield of wheat. On the farm of Henry Swenck a ten acre field was threshed with a yield of 38 bushels per acre.

HUGH BEAVER DEAD.

Son of Judge Beaver and College Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Hugh McAllister Beaver, the second son of Superior Court Judge James A. Beaver, died at his father's home in Bellefonte, Monday morning.

The deceased was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis on Thursday evening. Physicians were hurriedly summoned, but the disease had reached such an advanced stage that it was deemed unwise to operate upon him.

He gradually grew weaker, and Monday morning passed away. He was twenty-four years old and was the college secretary of the state Young Men's Christian association. The funeral was held Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Judge and Mrs. Beaver have our deepest sympathy in the death of their son Hugh, who was a model young man and an honor to his mourning parents. He was widely known for his shining virtues.

Camp Meeting.

For the past ten days the United Evangelical people of this county have held a religious camp and revival in the grove above Em'l Harter's near Rebersburg. About twenty-five families are camping on the ground and these together with the immense crowds which gather daily from all parts go to make up a large and very interesting as well as beneficial meeting. Last week the campers experienced much trouble owing to the terrific rain storms which passed through the valley, but they all survived and this week are enjoying very pleasant weather. On the grounds are located a well-appointed boarding-house, ice cream and refreshment stands, to cater to the demands of the crowd. The order is surprisingly good, the grounds being patrolled continually by local camp policemen. On last Sunday the crowd run up into the thousands, every available conveyance from the old-time sulky down to the heavy two-horse wagon being brought into service to transport the many people who are always anxious to go to camp-meetings. Hacks were run continually to and from the near-by towns for the convenience of their many patrons. Brush valley is a good community for camp-meetings and accordingly it is reported that in about two weeks the colored population of this and surrounding counties will hold a religious camp above Rockville.

The Gold Fever Did not Last.

Two of Millheim's young men were completely carried away by the glittering accounts from the daily papers of the piled up gold nuggets awaiting transportation from Alaska to the United States, and concluded to fit out an expedition to the Klondyke region. They started and got as far as Spring Mills when it began to rain, and they turned back. The hardships of that six miles trip were too severe and with a couple thousand miles more before them they turned their back upon the wealth, and castles they proposed buying when they returned with a ship load of the Alaska gold.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Robert F. Sheffler and Annia Armstrong, of Bellefonte.

David Esbright, of Boggs twp. and Mabel Blair, Unionville.

Wm. C. Wonie, Milroy, and Rebecca J. Sheesley, Penn Hall.

Joseph F. McCartney, Custin twp., and Nancy E Confer, Boggs.

J. Craig Hunter and Anna Mary Weise, Benner.

Bush Meeting—Change of Time.

The bush meeting to be held by the Brushvalley and Centre Hall circuits, Ev. Association, in the grove belonging to James Wert, 6 miles east of Centre Hall, in Brush valley, will begin on Friday evening the 13 inst., and continue over Sunday, instead of 6 inst., as announced in last week's Reporter. All are invited.

Thanks for Pretty Flowers.

Mrs. M. B. Richard, who has some of the loveliest flower beds in this vicinity, has favored the Reporter sanctum with two packages of the choicest varieties in her garden, which always shows her fine taste of the lovely in the refined art of cultivation. Thanks for the beautiful remembrance.

The Number of Vehicles.

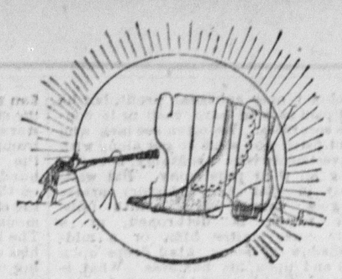
On Sunday 450 conveyances passed through the Millheim narrows tollgate and 150 bicycles, to campmeeting. Adding to this the Nittany, Brush and Sugar valley rigs and bikes, would run the number of rigs up to 900 and bikes 400. The crowd was estimated at 10,000.

The Business Men's Picnic.

The Centre and Clinton business men's picnic is to be held at Hecla Park on Thursday, August 12. There will be addresses, music, amusements—everything to have a general good time. Trains to and from Bellefonte every hour.

Will Remove.

S. T. Lobaugh, the baker, will remove this week to Mifflintown, Pa., with his family, where he will continue in the business. Mrs. Willow and Mrs. Spangler intend to follow later to that place.



Have You Looked

through out stock of footwear? It merits your carefnl inspection. Feet were never called upon to punish themselves. Wearing bad shoes is wholly unnecessary. It's like going on a long pleasure trip to wear a pair of our fine Summer shoes which afford every possible element of comfort. There's scarcely anything more painful than a corn, and most corns are caused by bad shoes. Coming to us for footwear means perfect fits, long wear, moderate prices, and practical economy.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Ours is the one store where you can count on getting the very latest in everything as it comes from the loom or maker at very lowest prices.

New Crepe DeChene, stock or ties. For ladies only.

Beveled or Plain French Mirrors, from 40c. up.

Strawberry Cappers—something entirely new—5c.

More of that popular-priced Dress Goods at 'way below competitors' prices.

Summer Helps for comfort—Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Straw Seats, Porch Screens, Fans, Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate, Matting, Rugs for porch use, Croquet Sets, full size, as low as 95c., Lassoes, Marbles and Tops for the boys.

The Salted Tea Crackers sold by us are the finest on the market.

Velocipedes, Wagons, Wheelbarrows, Garden Sets.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

BIG DROP!

PRICES NEVER SO LOW

At W. R. Brachbill's.

Parlor Suits, - Chamber Suits, - Side Boards, Etc.

To be sold regardless of cost.

COME EARLY AND GET CHOICE OF STOCK.

Our $5.00 Baby Carriages go without pushing; the price does it.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

GREATEST AUGUST BARGAINS IN TOWN.

A Shirt Waist Cleaning.

Every Shirt Waist in the house must be sold at some price or other. Not a one will be allowed to remain over season. The original cost to us will not be considered. We have made a good round sum on our sales of Shirt Waists this season, and can afford to slaughter the remaining lines. You can't afford to make them yourself when this week we will sell you Shirt Waists at the same price our competitors ask for collars and cuffs. The sale commences tomorrow and will not cease until every Shirt Waist has passed out our door.

Lot 1.

About 75 Waists in Lawns, Percales, Batiste and Dresden patterns. These Waists sold during the season at 48c, 59c, and 75c, to close they go at 25c

Lot 2.

About 50 Waists in Pongee, Percales, Colored Cotton Fabrics, etc., detachable collars and cuffs. These Waists were a combination line that some in the lot sold as high as $1.50. To close out they go at 59c.

Lot 3.

About 25 Waists in fancy lines, finest goods we carried this season, all good patterns left but too high-priced stuff. Everyone can get one now, usual price of the same Waist was $2.50. They all go now at 74c.

THE ONLY GENUINE BARGAIN GIVING STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Belt Bargains.

Brass Belts, Leather Belts, Stamped Belts, Belts of all descriptions, consisting of lines that have sold as high as 50 cents.

Choice of this Lot only 25 cents

Good Lace Curtains,
At a Cheap as Dirt Price.

300 pair just closed out of a curtain manufactory at one-half of their real value. If they are worth 75c, they are worth a penny. Our price, now,

Per pair, 49 cents,

Writing Paper.

Box Paper consisting of 2 dozen envelopes and enough paper to last your a month, sold all over at 10 cents,

Per Box Now, 5 cents.

75 sheets Note Paper, 9c.
75 good quality Envelopes 9c.

Muslin and Ginghams.

Good 1-yd wide Bleached Muslin, 4½c.
Good 1-yd wide Unbleached Muslin, 4½c.
Apron Gingham, fast color, pretty designs, 3c.

Special in Percales.

Yard-wide Percale, Shirt Waist Patterns in fancies and stripes, other stores ask you 12½c. for same goods,

Now per yard, 7 cents.

Our Mail Order Department is always at your service.
We guarantee to please you whether it is by person or letter.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.